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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

League Intervenes in Chaco

Does Nanking Yield to Japan?

South Africa Goes for Union

Italy Might Pay 20 Per Cent

Paris Will Learn Gas Masks

Able Lawyers Advise Rackets

THE League of Nations will attempt to settle a war peaceably rather than by applying sanctions. The League rejects the demand of Bolivia that Paraguay be subjected to the penalties provided in Article XVI of the Covenant and will send a commission to the Gran Chaco to negotiate a cessation of hostilities and an arbitration agreement. Bolivia's action followed Paraguay's recent formal war declaration, which threw the matter within the League's province. In its first handling of a regularly declared war the League will attempt to reflect the spirit of the Roosevelt appeal—War must be wiped out until aggressive weapons can be.

* * *

The Canton Government sends an arresting statement to the League of Nations. It declares that the Nanking Government under pressure of the Japanese military power is preparing to enter an agreement giving Japan the right to exert a direct influence over the affairs of all China. Nanking is represented as about to grant virtual recognition to the state of Manchoukuo and to recognize Jehol Province as part of it. A neutral zone would be established between the Great Wall and the Yellow River. Canton says Nanking may agree but that that is not all—The Chinese people never will.

* * *

South Africa votes a coalition into power with a huge majority. Premier J. M. B. Hertzog, Nationalist leader, and Gen. Jan C. Smuts, leader of the South African Party, who dramatically ended their long feud in February, will form the pact government they proposed. Tielman Roos, once Nationalist leader, who left the bench to force an end to the feud and give African politics a new base, is defeated, to the regret of foes as well as friends. The election shows how completely the old breach is healed. The two great parties may now amalgamate—South Africa is all cheered up.

* * *

Italy hears a proposal on war debt settlement made to the Chamber of Deputies. The budget report of Finance Minister Guido Jung, who has just returned from conferences at Washington, suggests that an 80 per cent reduction would be about right. This is the first official evidence of willingness to pay since the Fascist Council urged cancellation of both reparations and debts in April, 1932. Italy's American debt reaches an average of $36,000,000 a year for 50 years. The 20 per cent proposal shows improvement—It is twice as generous as the settlement on reparations.

* * *

Paris citizens are to be trained in methods of protection against gas attacks from the air. The Military Governor announces that army officers will conduct courses during June for instructors, who will include war veterans, school-teachers and government employees. These instructors will then undertake to teach the population the use of the gas mask. The plan for this widespread instruction has been developing all winter—Makers of gas masks, at least, will smile at the news.

* * *

Police Commissioner James S. Bolan tells how organized crime intrenches itself in New York City. The first move of a group of racketeers preparing to go into business in a big way is to consult able attorneys. They arrange their operations so as to avoid the conspiracy and coercion laws. Again and again the police, knowing all about the evil things an organized ring is doing behind a fortification of lawyers, find themselves helpless. The commissioner defines a racket—It is the organized endeavor of lawbreakers to beat law-abiding citizens.

* * *

Newfoundland feels a period of steady recovery under way. The sealing ships have come home with good catches. Both Banks fishermen and herring fishermen report fish plentiful and a good market demand. The farmers are fencing and planting. Boat builders are called back to the yards to fill orders for new craft. But best of all, the people show a new determination to restore their ship of state. Substantial strides remain, but—The long winter is over, says Newfoundland.

* * *

Colgate College hears its president, Dr. George Barton Cutten, declare democracy will not be the government of the future. Democracy is founded on the idea that the world is run by intelligence. But the world isn't so run and never has been, declares Dr. Cutten. "Mob rule has never been satisfactory for a jury of 12 men or for 120,000,000 people." He finds the idea of democracy based on mob psychology which is backward, unmoral and destructive. The eminent educator's words are apparently meant to provoke some active thinking and vigorous replying—Potential George Washingtons and Patrick Henrys can hardly ignore a challenge such as this.

Newfoundland Sees New Turn And Looks Brightly to Future

Sealing Ships Return With Record Catch, Fish Cargoes Are Heavy, Herring Plentiful, and Whine of Saw and Gee of Plowman Mingle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The sealing ships have returned from the icefields, all with paying trips, and two with cargoes considerably in excess of any previous catch by a single vessel in the whole history of the industry. The banking vessels are returning well fished from their spring trips to the Banks. The fishermen of the south coast daily report good catches, with herring plentiful.

The coves resound to the blows of the hammer and the buzz of the saw as the fishermen boatbuilders hasten to finish the new craft. Everywhere land owners are fencing and preparing their ground for the spring planting. Even the sheep seem to have decided that the lean years have passed and that it is incumbent upon everyone and everything to do a bit extra to recover the leeway and to bring back prosperity.

Such are the propitious signs of a return to better times, as a long and dreary winter is forgotten in Newfoundland with the coming of glorious spring weather. Depending mainly upon the harvest of the sea, the soil, and of the forests, Newfoundland gauges its prosperity in a large measure by the yield of its industries, for while the prices of its products are affected by the prevailing world conditions, it has one great advantage—that markets for its exports are available and the demand is equal to the supply.

During the past year, while newsprint concerns in other countries have been so severely hit by falling prices, the Newfoundland mills, owing largely to the low cost of production, have not materially curtailed operations, and in recent months have been working full time.

The serious setbacks in the last two years in industries upon which many people have relied for their living—the salt cod fishery and iron mining in Bell Island—have resulted in considerable destitution. The export value of the fishery in 1932 was approximately $2,000,000 less than that of the previous year and less than half that of a normal season. This affected seriously, directly, one-tenth of the population; indirectly, its effect was felt by various trades associated with the fisheries, by business and, since the bulk of the general revenue is obtained in the form of customs duties, by the Government.

Faced with the situation that the revenue was inadequate to meet the interest on the public debt and at the same time to take care of the administrative costs of the country, and confounded by the fact that

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Old Beer Racket Said to Flourish Still in Detroit

Gangs Reported Evading 70 P. C. of Taxes Both State and Federal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., May 19—Evidence that the racketeer and illicit brewer have been in control of Michigan's beer traffic from the outset of its legalization a week ago, was formally presented today at a conference of federal and state officials and law enforcement chiefs. On top of it all are political rifts and dissension in the Michigan Liquor Control Commission, growing out of alleged personal ambitions and reported favors to gangsters.

The conference, held at Detroit police headquarters, and attended by members of the commission, was called to devise means of combating hoodlums, who have been reported to be seizing profits at every turn, from both legal and illegal beer.

Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecuting attorney, who already had been investigating complaints of gangster strong-arm methods to gain control of beer distribution and levy tribyte against the saloonkeeper, said that 70 per cent of the federal and state taxes have been evaded in the metropolitan area of Detroit since the 3.2 spigots were opened.

In other words, he explained, only 30 per cent of the brew that has been dispensed here found its way to the consumer through legal channels. The 70 per cent represents what is now commonly called alley beer, a term for the product of gang-controlled breweries.

As between legal and illegal beer, an interesting side-light has been shed by Mr. W. P. Putnam, president of the Detroit testing laboratory, who declares that there is very little difference as far as the consumer is concerned. He explained that since the alley brewing processes have been improved it is difficult to determine whether beer is legitimate or bootleg.

Mr. Toy said that the situation, particularly in Detroit, is ridiculous, in that the legalization of beer carried with it no provision for policing. The result, he declared, is confusion behind which the racketeer can operate with a free hand.

Alleged political intrigue within the ranks of the liquor control commission, controversy over gang encroachment through favors granted, and other internal problems which are said to have split that body into three camps, are to be threshed out at a meeting in Lansing next week, according to Mr. Frank A. Pickard, chairman.

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Things Present

The film companies are well organized. In fact, everything about the movies is well organized except the audience—but a start has been made in Britain, as you will note in the second editorial.

Why not tempt his appetite with some smothered beef a la mode? Full directions on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your Danish friend who is studying English may be helped by the English article and its translation into Danish on the Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the concluding article in the series on "The Law as It Affects Juveniles," the Antiques and Interior Decoration pages, Progress in Education page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, and the world news map.

Allied Debt Cut Of 80 P. C. Asked In Italian Report

Minister of Finance Says Reduced Reparations Demand Action

ROME, May 19 (AP)—An 80 per cent reduction in the debts of the former allied governments to the United States was suggested today in the budget report of the Ministry of Finance, which was presented in the Chamber of Deputies by the Finance Minister, Signor Guido Jung.

Deputy Giuseppe Mazzini, who wrote the report, said that 20 per cent of the debts is all that the debtor countries can pay after sacrificing 90 per cent of German reparations.

The 80 per cent reduction was the first official suggestion since the Fascist Grand Council on April 8, 1932, urged cancellation of both reparations and debts.

Deputy Mazzini emphasized the "impossibility of paying" so far as Italy is concerned, and asked:

"How can Italy, after having reconstructed the devastated zones, with unemployment which although less than in other countries nevertheless is heavy, with a budget deficit, after having renounced the indemnities from Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria under the St. Germain and Trianon treaties, and not receiving $45,000,000 annually in German reparations, pay an average of $36,000,000 annually to the United States for more than 50 years?"

Control of Catch And Higher Prices For Fish Planned

Congress of Gloucester Industry Proposes Co-operative Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 19—The fisherfolk of this second largest American fishing port looked out upon a calm sea today. It was not a "calm before the storm." More was it a "calm after the storm," symbolical of the fisherman's new move to maintain a living wage for the crews of the huge fleets that have operated out of this port for more than two centuries.

Tomorrow, a congress of fishermen will be held here in an unprecedented drive to control the size of the catch and stabilize the price of fish. The fisherman himself will talk. The fisherman himself will dictate. He will command and cooperate in an effort to bring himself out of his own difficulties.

Mackerel Fleet Hit

The mackerel fleet is perhaps the hardest hit of all by present conditions. This fish is bringing less than a cent a pound in Boston and with catches running higher than in previous years, many fishermen are not making enough to pay for the cost of their trips. One of the purposes of tomorrow's meeting will be to fix the price of mackerel wholesale at 3 cents a pound. Limitation of catches for each vessel to no more than 20,000 pounds of the fish per trip will also be discussed.

Throughout today, virtually a flotilla of vessels glided into Gloucester harbor. The entire fleet of mackerel seiners have been recalled to port and before tomorrow 55 ships will be tied up at the wharves here while the owners are discussing ways to overcome the present problem of the fisherman. Mr. Henry F. Brown, secretary of the Master Mariners' Association, said that it would be the first time since 1920 that the entire fleet, carrying 990 men, will have been all in port together.

Coöperative Plan

One of the first steps at the meeting will be to form a coöperative association under the same general idea as set forth in the industrial recovery program of President Roosevelt. This action of the mackerel men is expected to be followed by the other branches of the fishing industry.

The objective of the congress will be to place the price of fish back on a level which the fishermen claim they must maintain in order to operate their vessels at a profit and to reap a living wage from the sea. There is, they say, the problem of overproduction in the fish industry as well as in many other industries. Markets are swamped with fish and unless immediate measures are taken to curb this, an even more serious condition will arise.

Most of the fishermen from this port have been off Cape May, N. J., for more than a month, bringing large catches of mackerel into Boston. The fleet has also been operating between No Man's Land and Block Island where the fish are running in big shoals. But, the fisher-

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Collapse of German States Brings Quick Unity to Reich

This is the second of a number of articles from the Berlin correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, in which he explains the phenomenal rise of Hitlerism and the rapid steps by which it has caught the imagination and won the confidence of the German people.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The political unification of the Reich must be accounted one of the most far-reaching results of the German revolution. With almost unprecedented directness Herr Adolf Hitler and his followers converted the numerous "midget states" into "a Reich to be built and directed as a single unit."

The significance of this step will probably be best conveyed by a historical example. What Louis XI, Richelieu and Mazarin did for the unification of France by strengthening the central authority, at the expense of the intermediary powers, has now been done for Germany.

The 17 German states, the legal authority and territorial extent of which had been differently decided in the course of history—some acquired by conquest, marriage or inheritance, others by purchase or exchange, but almost all greatly modified by the changes introduced by Napoleon—had existed side by side in friendly agreement rather than in unity.

With the deposition of the various German monarchs, from the Kaiser downward, in 1918, the way was opened for a politically united Germany. But it was prevented by political party considerations. The increased powers of the various German rulers before the war had led not to the unity of the Reich, but to increased strength by individual states.

After the war the various parties were unwilling to yield what they considered their own particular advantages under the existing federal system. Thus, the Social Democrats feared to lose their control of Prussia and the Roman Catholic Center Party remained jealous of its influence in Bavaria and the Rhineland.

Under such circumstances tomes of literature appeared discussing the Reich problem, especially its future relations with Prussia, but nothing practical resulted. Little could be expected from action by the Reichstag, though all parties agreed that something had to be done, sooner or later.

Through the absolute powers granted it by the Reichstag and Reichsrat (the Senate), the National Government, in a few weeks, introduced a number of emergency decrees which altered all this.

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Federal Control of Industry, Now Imminent, Wins Favor

U. S. Commerce Chamber Head Declares It Is Best Solution

President Roosevelt's new industrial control bill will operate in such a way as to give industry itself the "widest possible latitude consistent with the public interest" in forging agreements to halt destructive competition, under the interpretation placed on that bill by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, who, as the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, speaks for organized industry.

Mr. Harriman believes that the Administration has reconciled the conflicting opinions of those who would have the Government crack the whip and those who would give industry the power to solve its own problems. Industry, he said, has the responsibility of formulating and suggesting, while the Government, as the senior partner, will accept or reject, coöperate and enforce—always making sure that labor and the consuming public are being equitably protected under the terms of the trade association agreements.

"This opportunity to initiate the plans," he said, "is exactly what industry wishes."

This statement was elaborated by Mr. Harriman by an explanation of the actual ways in which he expects the plan to work out in practice.

"The first step," he suggested, "would be for the government con-

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Bill Embodying It Makes Rapid Progress—Near Vote in House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19—With President Roosevelt's $3,300,000,000 bill for the combined recovery of employment and industry moving swiftly toward expected passage in the House next week and congressional leaders predicting final enactment within another 10 days, the White House was today already setting up the organization which will administer its provisions.

There were indications that as administrator of the almost unlimited powers over industry and labor conferred in the bill, the President would like to choose Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who is generally credited with originating many ideas underlying the bill, and who has conferred with the President regularly in connection with it.

But objections to General Johnson are widely heard in business circles, where the idea of a military disciplinarian in charge of the regimentation involved in the bill is not highly relished. In any event General Johnson will be closely associated with the Administration of the measure, in one capacity or another.

Meanwhile, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, an author of the bill, and Mr. William Green,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

League Proposes Inquiry 'on Spot' In Chaco Dispute

Rejects Bolivia's Demand of Covenant Sanctions Upon Paraguay

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 19—Rejecting for the present Bolivia's demand that Paraguay be subjected to the sanctions provided in Article 16 of the Covenant, the League of Nations today recommended sending a commission to the spot to negotiate cessation of hostilities and prepare an arbitral agreement.

The report on the case, which is certain to be approved by the League Council, prefers further efforts for conciliation to any attempt to impose a settlement upon either party.

The Council's first duty, opens the report, "is to endeavor to bring about a cessation of hostilities and settlement of the dispute. It does not consider it should, or need for the present, enter into a consideration of a different order."

The Commission's work would be preparatory to a final settlement and fixation of frontiers which the two governments would be asked to confide to an impartial authority, deriving its powers from the League of Nations Covenant.

This, however, is only possible if hostilities cease and arbitration is agreed to on a basis to be determined by the agreement. Arbitrators may be named and the procedure fixed either through the commission or by the League Council. Both parties are invited to accept this arrangement.

The Chaco problem, which has baffled the peace efforts of neighboring countries and the Washington committee of neutrals, has presented a difficult situation to the League. Geneva has never taken sides in the dispute, but the general impression here was that Bolivia had been the more aggressive of the two parties.

Paraguay by declaring that a state of war existed—which, it is claimed, is different from simply declaring war—gave Bolivia a good argument to use before the Council, especially as it is the first time that openly declared hostilities have broken out since the League was founded. Both parties have declared a willingness to arbitrate, but a common basis of arbitration remains to be established.

Canton Alleges Nanking Plans To Submit to Japan

Scheme Would Give Tokyo Control Over Affairs in All China

CANTON, China, May 19 (AP)—The Canton Government declares in a formal statement that under the pressure of Japanese military power, negotiations are going on in North China in which the Nanking Government is preparing to permit Japan to exert direct influence over the affairs of all China.

This charge was set forth in a statement addressed to the League of Nations, the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty, including the United States, and Soviet Russia.

The Nanking Government is preparing, the statement said, to grant virtual recognition to the State of Manchoukuo, which was set up in Manchuria with the assistance of the Japanese after the Japanese army had driven out the Chinese.

The province of Jehol, conquered by the Japanese after they had extended their control to Manchuria, will be included under the jurisdiction of Manchoukuo in this act of recognition, the Government's statement said.

The declaration, issued by the political council, also charged that the North China negotiations entailed the establishment of a neutral zone in the immense area from the Great Wall to the Yellow River.

The Southern Government condemned the Nanking military faction for participating in alleged negotiations and declared that the Japanese military general staff really is the "Government of Japan."

Japan and the other nations of the earth were warned by the Government that "the Chinese people never will accept any agreement Nanking may be coerced into concluding with the Japanese Government in violation of Chinese territorial sovereignty and in contradiction of the terms of the League of Nations resolution relating to Manchuria and of the Nine Power Treaty."

Railway Station Bombed

SHANGHAI, May 19 (AP)—A bomb exploded in a crowded railway station in the eastern portion of Tientsin causing several fatalities, it is reported.

Japanese dispatches telling of the explosion said the bomb was hurled by persons unknown.

The bomb went off in the center of the waiting room, which was crowded with Chinese soldiers and refugees from the North China war areas, the Japanese dispatches said. The explosion partially wrecked the building.

Radio Beam Reflects Sound and Music At Preview of 'Century of Progress'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 19—Transmission of sound and music over an ultra short wave radio beam, which is held to have great possibilities in point-to-point communication, especially where secrecy is desired, was demonstrated by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company engineers here last night at a preview of that organization's exhibit at the Century of Progress exposition.

In its present development, this form of beam transmission was shown publicly for the first time, it was said, although it has been tested many times at Pittsburgh, between points as far apart as one mile. It is so new and appears to hold so many possibilities, a Westinghouse engineer said, that not even the engineers who have worked on it will venture to estimate where its development may lead.

It was declared this development may have tremendous possibilities in secret communication in military and commercial applications. The waves are unaffected by rain, snow, sleet or fog, so that the beam caster can be used in place of light signals, for instance.

What the visitors saw were two pieces of apparatus only a few feet high. The music from a phonograph, produced in the sending set was transmitted to the receiving set, from which it was reproduced as clearly and forcefully as if it had come directly from the phonograph.

In "beamcasting" the sender uses the invisible radio waves upon a silvered parabolic mirror, which concentrates the rays into a long, narrow beam diverging only a few degrees and having almost parallel rays. In the receiver, a similar parabolic mirror gathers in the beam waves, and focuses them on a tiny aerial less than two inches long.

Ultra-short radio waves make beamcasting possible. Wavelengths of only nine centimeters and frequencies of 3,300,000,000 cycles are employed.

Compared with ordinary household current which reverses its direction 120 times each second, the beamcaster current fluctuates 55,000,000 times faster; that is, reverses its direction 55,000,000 times in the same length of time (1-120th of a second) that household current reverses its direction once.

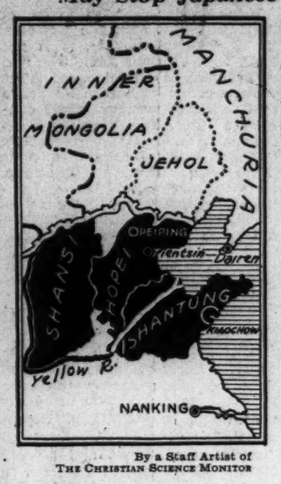
Right to Bar Union Workers Is Upheld

CONCORD, N. H., May 19 (AP)—The State Supreme Court, in an opinion given to the House of Representatives today, held that an employer cannot be denied the right to bar an employee from membership in a labor union by a contract. The opinion was given on the so-called "yellow dog" contract bill which was given to the court by the House before action was taken.

The state court held that the United States Supreme Court has held that the "yellow dog" law is invalid if enacted by Congress, and "in any event such legislation as the bill proposes would be invalid."

The bill has three general purposes. It denies to the employer the right to contract with employees relative to labor union membership, denies employers court rights, denies courts power to punish for contempt in certain cases unless the accused is given the option of a jury trial.

Perhaps a Big River May Stop Japanese



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE MENACED PROVINCES

Black Part Shows Possible Extension of Japan's Sphere of Influence.

Japanese Likely To Engulf Three Great Provinces

Invader Will Drive to Yellow River, Thinks Informed Observer

Where will the Japanese stop? This question, which the world is asking itself today as the imperial troops are working their way deeper and deeper into the heart of China, is taken up by Dr. Luther Anderson, former instructor in economics in the Imperial University of Peking, who sets the great Yellow River as a possible natural frontier for the new territory seized by the invader.

Where will the Japanese stop? How much of China will they occupy before their advance comes to an end? First, they took Manchuria. Then they advanced into Jehol and annexed that to Manchoukuo. Now they are sending a Manchoukuo army into Inner Mongolia, while their own forces are occupying Hopei (Chihli) Province.

Will they stop when they have overrun Inner Mongolia and Hopei.

The Chinese cannot stop them from going farther. For some years after the World War they had a foothold in Kiaochao, the former naval base of Imperial Germany. Kaiochao has a wonderful harbor, capable of anchoring the navies of the world. Strategically, they can hardly afford to leave Kiaochao isolated.

The League of Nations cannot stop them. It has its hands full trying to keep the European pot from boiling over. Never again perhaps will the Japanese have such an opportunity for territorial expansion as they have now. It is hardly likely that they will fail to use it to the fullest extent. Therefore, it may be safely concluded that they will stop only when they come to some natural boundary which can be defended easily.

Where the Peiping-Hankow Railroad crosses the Yellow River there is a railroad bridge—one of the longest railroad bridges in the world. The Yellow River, then, looks like a natural boundary. If they went to the Yellow River, they would annex in addition to what they have already occupied, Hopei Province, Shensi Province and the greater part of Shantung. By straightening out their line beyond the Yellow River in Shantung so as to include Kiaochao, they would have the whole Province of Shantung and would still be outside of the Yangtse Valley, which has always been considered a British sphere of influence. It can hardly be expected that they will antagonize Britain by going that far.

It is rather to be regretted that the German sea power in the Far East is destroyed. If Germany still held Kiaochao, the Japanese would have to stop farther north. Germany's aspirations to a sphere of influence was an actual fact. Germany built the railroad from Kiaochao to Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung Province, and was exploiting mines in that area. Germany's influence in North China would have been a check to the Japanese.

It is beginning to look as if the Yellow River, or at most the watershed which separates it from the Yangtse Valley, will be the goal of the Japanese advance.

The political position of the Japanese is strong. If they are not able to annex North China outright they can simply set up Mr. Pu Yi as ruler of North China under their protection and tutelage. It would not be at all surprising if Mr. Pu Yi would again sit on the throne where he once sat as the Boy Emperor of China.

Big Amoskeag Plant Closes After Walkout

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 19 (AP)—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company closed its entire plant today after operatives in two of the mills walked out. The walkout and shutdown of power affects 7800 textile workers.

The shutdown came a few hours after notices were posted by the company that the mills would close Friday, May 26, until July 31, when work "will be offered at rates averaging 15 per cent higher than at present." Announcement was made Monday of the wage increase. Employees then requested return of the wage scale in effect before the February, 1933, readjustment, and the result was the posting of the notices.

Roosevelt Sees Distinct Gain Toward Peace

Department of State Takes Up Task of Drafting Currency Truce

Debt Stand Deferred

Proof of Hitler's Sincerity Awaited by France Before Cutting Army Costs

The main currents of the day's news are running toward Washington and Paris as President Roosevelt takes up new phases of world cooperation and France considers what its judgment shall be on the German Chancellor's antiwar speech.

Convinced that the tariff and armament situation has been eased, the Roosevelt Administration is taking up the question of a currency truce and an extension of consultation in events threatening peace.

France's first response to the Hitler pronouncement is rejection of a new cut in military expenses. France's strong army must be kept strong, is the edict.

Japan is to accept the Roosevelt peace proposal "in principle," but objects decidedly to the proscription on sending troops across another nation's frontiers.

Meanwhile at the opening of a new session of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva it became evident that the Roosevelt message had brought new hope to the delegates, who at once saw in the text a basis for action in which all might agree.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19—Surveying the world situation after his recent peace initiative, President Roosevelt said today that not only is the general position distinctly eased, but that the whole tone of the disarmament and economic conferences has been improved.

If the intent which seems to shine out in the series of replies which come here, and the general reactions from Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speech, can be translated into definite action, the President believes that the world ought to get somewhere.

It is in this buoyant mood that the American Chief Executive views world problems as they eddy into Washington. And this capital is certainly today an international news center.

Extension of World Moves

The following significant developments, any one of which in normal times would set the world chancelleries buzzing, are under way here today.

(1) The State Department is seeking to prepare a tentative world currency truce, stabilizing the dollar, pound, and yen at least. The agreement would match the tariff truce, and would set the London conference off on a highly favorable footing. Already the scheme has had a favorable reception in British financial circles.

(2) Under latest instructions from Washington, just formulated, Mr. Norman H. Davis stands ready in Geneva to expand on the President's ideas regarding ever-available world consultation, and the end of neutrality.

(3) The President is deeply pondering his war debts policy, and is rapidly approaching a decision. Contrary to many published accounts, he announced today that he has not yet decided to let the war debt problem drop. He is still considering a special message to Congress.

(4) Foreign delegates continue to come to Washington, with the latest development a joint statement with the Mexican Foreign Minister, Señor Alberto J. Pani, emphasizing the importance of silver. Mr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Finance Minister, said good-by to President Roosevelt today and the Japanese envoy, Viscount Ishii, is speeding across the continent toward Washington.

(5) Ministers of the remainder of the 60-odd countries invited to London are calling in an unending stream at the State Department, where relevant problems are considered.

Used to Fast Pace

This is an international picture of activity scarcely to be equaled anywhere else in peace-time. Such an amazing sequence is now accepted almost as a matter of course in Washington, which has become habituated to a fast and furious pace, diplomatically as well as domestically.

The currency truce has now become an important administration objective as a prelude to the London conference. It is realized that a permanent stabilization of the chief fluctuating moneys—dollar, pound, yen—cannot be achieved over night, and may be anticipated as one of the chief results of the London meeting. But Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would like to open that conference with two sweeping and encouraging announcements of agreement: First, the tariff truce, which will signalize the halt to mounting trade barriers, and, second, the currency truce under which the wilder fluctuations of currencies would be due to cease.

He desires as a preliminary stage simply a working arrangement by which the chief nations off gold would agree singly and in coöperation to keep their money in some sort of balance. The precise form this accord might take is not yet drafted. London and Tokyo are already able to control their money

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Ishii Approaches Washington Talk With Free Hand

Tokyo Envoy on Way to Capital With No Fixed Instructions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese mission which is expected to arrive in Washington next week for conversations with President Roosevelt with regard to plans for the coming World Economic Conference, carries no fixed instructions according to a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

An official spokesman here said that the cabinet considered the general situation of Japanese-American relations in discussing Viscount Ishii's mission and decided that it was best that the Viscount be given a free hand. It was recalled that when Viscount Ishii went to Washington on a special mission in 1917 —the result of which was the so-called Ishii-Lansing agreement—he received no set instructions and was eminently successful.

The spokesman thought it likely that Viscount Ishii would center the conversations as much as possible on political questions, including disarmament, since Japan considers that any economic agreement which may be reached in the world parleys in London must rest on a firm political foundation.

If the London conference confines itself entirely to economic problems, the spokesman thought, it is not likely that Viscount Ishii—who also will be Japan's chief delegate at the world meeting—will take an active part in the proceedings of the conference itself. The Viscount is no economist and will leave economic questions to his assistants while he keeps in general touch with affairs. He will probably hold informal political conversations with the statesmen attending the conference with a view to improving Japan's world position.

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Street Railway Company To Withdraw Wage Cut

Employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company were assured yesterday that the proposed wage reduction of 10 per cent would be withdrawn. Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, in conference in Boston, agreed to retain the present wage scale of 65 cents an hour for one year dating from June 1.

The agreement was based on the fact that in the past few months a marked upswing in employment has been felt with the consequent result of higher passenger revenues. More than 2000 employees will benefit by the agreement.

Pulling Up With a Flourish

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arriving Last Night in a Schacht Motorcar of 1900 Vintage to Direct the First "Gay Nineties" Program of the Season. Mr. J. B. Brady is the Chauffeur.

Music

"The Gay Nineties"

Bicycles built for two, bustles, picture hats and songs and stereopticon slides from the turn of the century marked the first "Gay Nineties" program of the season, at the Symphony Hall Pops last night. The affair was not merely a repetition of the similar events inaugurated last year. There were several new features. One of the most popular was the series of slides prepared by Mr. A. H. Wilson showing customs and costumes of a third of a century ago, each introduced by a descriptive title. The fashions for women of course caused most hilarity, but there was much amusement over the advertisements of bathtubs and over the rapid transit facilities of the period. The "Musical Magician" (Mr. F. O. Harrell) supplied a number in which the musical glasses were prominent. Members of the Firnabank Club of the First National Bank lent a charming costume touch to the scene on the floor.

Of course there was music, too. Campus Memories were revived by a medley of tunes played by the orchestra and sung by at least a part of the audience; and the audience was really the chief performer in the final group of Old Song Favorites. Oh, yes; the orchestra under Mr. Fiedler played some symphonic numbers too. Another "Gay Nineties" Night is promised soon, to satisfy the large numbers of persons who could get no nearer to the festivities last night than the lobby. L. A. S.

Business Men to Study State Judicial Procedure

Business methods applied to the courts of Massachusetts is the objective of the Committee on Judicial Procedure of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced today. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a director of the chamber, is chairman of the committee.

An intensive study of judicial procedure in the courts of the Commonwealth is to be made by this committee, with a view to speeding the handling of cases. Prominent members of the Massachusetts Bar approve the project.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise ..... Chopin
"The Caliph of Bagdad," Overture .. Boieldieu
"Rêve Angélique" ..... Rubinstein
"Danse Macabre" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Schéhérasade," Finale .. Rimsky-Korsakoff
Largo ..... Handel
"Rienzi," Overture ..... Wagner
"The Band Wagon," Selection .... Schwartz
"March of the Toys" ..... Herbert
"Wien bleibt Wien," March ..... Schrammel

Mayor Curley Confers With Garment Workers

In an effort to aid in settling a strike of more than 3000 men and women employed in the garment industry of Boston, Mayor James M. Curley yesterday conferred with members of the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Mayor Curley, after listening to the delegates' story regarding the situation, turned them over to Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel. The union leaders reported on the conference to the executive board, which voted to inform Mr. Silverman of illegal conditions in garment shops, if he wished to aid in the settlement of the strike.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, possibly with showers; cooler Saturday afternoon or night; moderate southwest or west winds.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably local thunder showers Saturday; cooler Saturday afternoon or night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, probably with local showers and thunder showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably local thunder showers Saturday; cooler Saturday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest, shifting to west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday; possibly local showers Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	62	Montreal	68	80
Bismarck	46	70	Nantucket	58	64
Boston	67	78	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	64	72	New York	60	74
Calgary	40	48	Norfolk, Va.	66	68
Charleston	70	80	North Platte	60	90
Chicago	68	76	Philadelphia	60	78
Cincinnati	66	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	92
Denver	56	84	Pittsburgh	64	78
Eastport, Me.	58	72	Portland, Me.	66	70
Hatteras	70	70	Raleigh	64	74
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. May 18	74	78	St. Louis	68	82
			St. Paul	62	82
Helena, Mont.	36	56	Salt Lake City	44	62
Huron, S. D.	56	92	San Francisco	50	62
Jacksonville	70	78	SantaFe, N.M.	48	72
Kansas City	70	86	Seattle	44	60
Key West	80	82	Tampa	72	88
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	60	78
Memphis	74	84	Wichita, Kan.	72	92
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	40	56

A—9 a. m. May 19.
B—Maximum May 18.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 8:52 p. m., Saturday 9:20 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

Boston to Advertise Special Attractions For Week-End Visits

Every week-end in Boston a gala week-end is the goal of hotel and transportation organizations who gathered at the Hotel Statler last night to promote plans for bringing more guests to Boston during the summer months. An estimated crowd of 5000 each week for 17 weeks, with a spending capacity of $850,000 was mentioned as a possibility.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, through his secretary, DeWitt C. DeWolfe, opened the "spend your week-ends in Boston" program with a radio address over a local station last night. A week later Mayor Curley will make a radio appeal on the subject.

Definite programs for various different week-ends were suggested by speakers at the banquet. A Charles River pageant and celebration, and the making of commencement week at Harvard a time for community activity were put forward. It was suggested that President Roosevelt's aid be asked in connection with the Harvard commencement program.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, chief speaker at the dinner, emphasized that Boston was the historical shrine of America, and that a definite program of publicity be launched to bring visitors to historic buildings in Boston as well as to outlying points such as Concord and Lexington.

Cut in Somerville Budget Is Proposed

A reduction of $76,850 in the original budget appropriations for Somerville was recommended by Mayor John J. Murphy in a letter to the Board of Aldermen last night. A 15 per cent contribution from salaries by city employees will supply the Welfare Department with $128,000 making a total of $204,850 less than the original estimates.

Both the Mayor's communication and the board president's plea that the recommendation be made effective, were referred to the Committee on Finance, with the understanding that all Aldermen and department heads be present when the order is considered.

Mexico to Stay in League

GENEVA, May 19 (AP)—A statement to the League of Nations by Señor Castillo Najera, Mexico's representative on the League Council, made it clear yesterday that Mexico definitely intends to remain in the League.

Events Tonight

Organization meeting, New England Society of Naturalists, Twentieth Century Club, 7.

Commencement exercises, Franklin Union, Franklin Union Hall, 8.

Pianoforte recital, Miss Jeanette A. Levin of Boston University's college of music, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15.

Installation of officers, Boston Chapter, Order of DeMolay, Allepo Temple, Mechanics Building, 7:30.

Annual banquet, Waltham School for Girls, the pioneer, Waltham, 6.

Presentation of "The Viking," by Harvard Grenfell Association, benefit of Grenfell Mission work, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:30.

Bachelors' Dance, Cambridge Boat House, 8.

Presentation of "Aren't We All," by Cohasset Firemens' Relief Association, Cohasset Town Hall, 8.

Recital by pupils from preparatory course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelton Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

University Club: Dinner, Boston University Club and Harvard Davis Club, 6; dinner, Bowdoin Club of Boston, 6:30; dance, Phi Sigma Kappa, 9; dance, 376th Infantry, 94th Division, 9.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.
Repertory—"The Youngest," 8:30.
Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon, talk by Dr. J. Anton deHaas, professor of international relationships, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, on "The International Aspects of the New Deal," Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Liberal conferenees for high school students, Tufts Theological School; round table on liberal education, 3; liberal religion, 4; banquet, 6:30; candlelight service, 10:30.

Annual cathedral service, Church Home Society, St. Paul's Cathedral, 10:45.

Presentation of "The Viking," by Harvard Grenfell Association, benefit of Grenfell Mission work, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 10.

Annual reunion and meeting, Chandler School alumnæ, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Annual meeting and May breakfast, New England Wheaton Club, Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, speaker, University Club, 1:15.

Y. W. C. A. field day and picnic, Cedar Hill, Waltham, 2:30.

Presentation of "Helga and the White Peacock." Norse fantasy, by children of North Bennet Street Industrial School, Women's Club hall, Newton Center, benefit vacation fund, 10:45.

Song recital by Miss Aniceta Shea of Newport, R. I., Jordan Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, 8.

University Club: Luncheon, Webber College Alumni Association, 1.

Horse Show, benefit of Winchester Hospital, Mr. Harry Goode's Riding Grounds, Franklin Street, Medford, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting Junior Bird Club, 9:30; meeting Senior Bird Club, 10:30; lecture, "Seaside Friends and Country Cousins," 3.

Children's pet show, St. Paul's Parish House, 15 St. Paul Street, Brookline, 3:30 to 5.

Dedication, Mary E. Curley Pavilion, Thorndike Memorial, Boston City Hospital, Harrison Avenue, 10:30.

Theaters

Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Child-Walter Gallery, 234 Beacon Street—Water colors and drawings by Katharine Hosmer Sturgis, May 15-20.

Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Tempera paintings by Walter E. Campbell and sculpture by Alice Balch Stone. Through May.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 15-22; Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club picture display (Exhibition Room), May 16-28; school project exhibition (Children's Room), May 15-22.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway at Massachusetts Avenue—Oils and etchings by Morgan Dennis. Through May 20.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Heil.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition.

Paul Revere Pottery Studio, 80 Nottinghill Road, Brighton—Annual exhibition of Paul Revere Pottery Guild, May 19 and 20, from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. Open to the public.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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Bavaria Begins Electrification Of Its Railroads

Munich to Ulm Section Completed—Nuremberg Area Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—Bavaria is harnessing its rushing rivers and deep mountain lakes to electrify its long-distance railroads.

Steam locomotives have just been replaced on the section from Munich to Ulm. The continuation of the electric line to Stuttgart will be completed shortly. The next stage of electrification will be the Munich to Nüremberg section of the main line to Berlin. Work on this line will be begun within a month's time, the cost being estimated at 32,000,000 marks.

A cheap and extensive supply of electric power is one of the chief assets of Bavarian industry. Coal resources are practically non-existent. The Alpine lines have been electrified for more than 10 years, and within a year or two it is expected that steam locomotives will be completely superseded.

The first train from Munich to Ulm (April 25) covered the distance of 92 miles in 101 minutes as compared with 119 minutes taken by a steam train.

Bishop Ainsworth Criticizes Action Of Congress on Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia drys, who convened at Broad Street Methodist Church here, heard a keynote address by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"Any political party that serves the liquor interests of America will dig the pit of its own damnation," he said, "and the Congress that authorizes illegal beer in the face of an unrepealed Eighteenth Amendment will go down in history as the arch-nullifiers of the country's Constitution."

Apparently concentrating most of his fire on the Democrats, Bishop Ainsworth said earlier in the day:

"The party in power has utterly ignored its pledge to enact such measures as will promote temperance and effectually prevent the return of the saloon. Plans have been made on a gigantic scale for a campaign of sales promotion that will exempt no home and spare no youth from the appeal of intoxicating beer. Thoughtful men must stand amazed at the lawlessness of the lawmakers."

Old-Age Pension Acts Found in 34 States

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The sixth national conference on old-age security was told yesterday that more than 52,000,000 people in the United States are now protected by old-age pension legislation.

Mr. Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, gave this figure in his annual report, in which he told of nine states which have enacted old-age pension laws this year. There was already such legislation in 25 states.

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CAR NEARS SUMMIT OF CABLE RAILWAY NEAR GENEVA

Canadians Oppose U. S. Ships Ban In Domestic Trading

Rate Rise and Congestion Seen Possible in Giving Monopoly to British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 19—Concern lest the amendment to the Canadian Shipping Act, preventing the shipping of freight between Canadian ports by any other than a British vessel, would result in Canadian ship owners increasing their freight rates, was expressed in Parliament yesterday, when the bill was up for second reading.

Mr. D. M. Kennedy, United Farmer from Peace River, Alta., thought that not only would freight rates rise through removing competition from United States boats, but by eliminating Buffalo, or handicapping that port in anyway, it would cause a congestion of grain at certain seasons of the year. While he was in favor of shipping Canadian grain through Canadian ports, he said that statistics showed that ports in Canada had been handling almost as much United States grain as ports across the line had been handling Canadian.

Mr. John Brown, Liberal from Manitoba, held the same views, and wished that storage facilities will be maintained at Buffalo.

"We do not propose to lose that advantage," he said. "We have no prejudice against Canadian ports; we would like to see our grain move b. Montreal, Halifax and St. John, but we must have alternate routes open to keep down the rates."

Mr. D. J. Cowan, Conservative from Port Arthur, declared that there was sufficient Canadian tonnage on the Great Lakes to move the entire Canadian wheat crop, and that there were four factors protecting shippers against high marine rates, namely, competition between Canadian shippers; the alternate route by way of the Erie Canal and New York open to exporters; the fact that the board of grain commissioners could set a maximum grain rate, and the power of the Dominion Cabinet to suspend the proposed act.

Roosevelt Praised By Vauclain For His Decisive Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—President Roosevelt deserves the support of every thinking person, for his energetic, prompt and wise handling of matters during these two past months, for it is due to his leadership that we are emerging from the depression, Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, chairman of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said in an interview here.

Although a member of the Republican Party and not a supporter of Mr. Roosevelt before he took office, Mr. Vauclain stated that he was now in complete harmony with the President's aims and believes that the tide has been turned by his decisive actions.

"The steps taken by President Roosevelt," Mr. Vauclain said, "have begun the upswing. This is a real beginning and it is going to swing more rapidly than the average person would expect.

"Having been through every depression since the one of 1873, I've learned that they are all the same—business always comes up quicker than it goes down.

"There is no make-believe in these current reports about industries that are resuming production and hiring back their men. Manufacturers have been reduced to the level where they couldn't pay unneeded men just for show. In our own business all our affiliated companies have begun to get real orders that mean something.

"When we get the new railroad bill in force, the roads will be in position to spend money. Labor, the great consumer of railroad income, gets about 38 per cent of the gross income. When the railroad situation gets ironed out, we have the backbone of industry and business taken care of. There has not been a bit of business for a couple of years. We reached our deadline on March 1, and from now on we are going to go."

Canoeists Reach Quebec On Way to Boston

QUEBEC, May 19 (AP)—Completing the first lap of a proposed 1000-mile trip by water from Plattsburg, N. Y., to Boston, two adventurous young Bostonians, Cyril Grant and Carl Weeks, have arrived here in a 16-foot canoe. They paddled into port from Donnacona, 40 miles above Quebec.

Grant and Weeks set out from Plattsburg less than a month ago, negotiating devious streams and a number of portages until they reached Lake Champlain. They intend paddling down to Gaspe, where they will stop a while before tackling the hazardous voyage around to Boston.

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NEW JERSEY
RENTS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO 1933 CONDITIONS
A wide selection of cottages, bungalows, apartments; furnished and unfurnished . . . for large families and small. Marvelous beach. World's finest boardwalk. Express highways
A short way—across the bay—from Atlantic City
Send for illustrated booklet
Publicity Director, City Hall
AMERICA'S GREATEST FAMILY RESORT

Aerial Cable Car Glides to Heights Of Peak in Geneva

Up 4000 Feet of Wire 30 Passengers Ride With Cog Road Left Behind

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—More than 80,000 passengers were majestically wafted 3000 feet to the summit of Mount Salève, near here, in the first half year's operation of one of the longest single-span cable railways in the world.

Suspended cars with capacity of 30 passengers glide up a cable suspension 4000 feet long in seven minutes. The cog-railway takes nearly an hour to weave its way up the cliffs. Bright blue cars often ride out of clouds into brilliant sunlight. From the summit, panoramas of mountains open in all directions, with Lac Leman cupped between the Juras and Alps. Mont Blanc dominates the eastern ranges. Large stretches of southern France, Switzerland and peaks of the Italian Alps are in view.

Just before reaching the lower station of the "téléférique," passengers bound for the Saleve cross the French frontier. Passport formalities are reduced to a minimum.

A restaurant, ice-skating rink and other amusements are in process of completion at the upper station, which has a tower visible for miles in the surrounding country. Mount Salève on the Geneva side rises in sheer precipices, striped with layers of rock and shrubbery. At night, Geneva's neon signs and lights along the lakeside sparkle on the water.

A tram line reaches the foot of Salève in 25 minutes from Geneva. The cog-railway was formerly the only means of access, besides an automobile road and foot trails. It still serves, especially for the village of Monnetier in a crotch halfway up.

A téléférique similar to the one on Salève is planned for the Lake of Annecy, a few miles to the south.

Famous Old Yacht Of Naval Academy Is Placed on Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19—Famous because of the several thousand navy officers from present admirals to ensigns who have sailed in her, the Robert Center, cutter yacht used 38 years for training at the Naval Academy, is about to be sold.

Eleven bids for the yacht were opened yesterday. The two highest were the American Radiator Company, $428, and Mr. Arthur Hitch, Norfolk, Va., $355. Due to the extensive repairs needed by the ship the navy ordered that she be disposed of by sale.

The yacht was presented to the academy in 1895 for the use of midshipmen by Mrs. Mary E. Ludlow as a memorial to her son, Mr. Robert Center, who had been a member of the America's Cup committee in 1881 and one of the designers of the Vindex, the first iron yacht in this country.

Admiral William V. Pratt today recalled the warm attachment held for the Robert Center by the thousands of officers who have sailed in her.

"The Navy Department," he declared, "is extremely reluctant now to dispose of the yacht which has become so famous to the whole service. Unfortunately, the ever increasing cost for the repair of the Robert Center compels the department to the decision that she should not be continued in service any longer. A fitting momento of the Robert Center will be preserved at the Naval Academy in order to record the affection that is associated with her name."

Party Coalition Candidates Win In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAPE TOWN, May 19 — South Africa has declared for a coalition with a unanimity almost without precedent. Practically 90 per cent of the votes cast are for candidates pledged to support the new Government.

With eight results still to come, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts have a following of 132 in a House of 150. All former cabinet ministers have been returned with the exception of Mr. H. W. Sampson, but Mr. Tielman Roos, whose re-entry into politics brought about the election, was defeated at Rustenburg to the regret of most people in the country, even his political opponents. Mr. Roos says he has now definitely decided to retire from politics.

The remarkable success of the official nominees of the two great parties, the Nationalist and the South African, is regarded as one of the best auguries the election has to give. Throughout the country with rare exceptions there has been close and cordial coöperation between the rank and file of the two parties.

When the deep-seated and bitter divisions which have separated the people in the past are remembered, this generous exchange of trust and confidence is one of the happiest and most potentially fruitful results of the election campaign. There is strong conviction that the election has brought nearer the day when the amalgamation of the two great parties may be possible. Both General Smuts and General Hertzog have publicly expressed the hope during the last few weeks that that day is not far distant.

WHERE DO YOU STAY IN *New York?*

Have you ever considered the comfort of staying at a club residence? . . . Even if you're in town only a few days at a time, it can make a lot of difference in your visit. All three of the Allerton Houses are friendly places . . . that take care of the details of pleasant living with none of the impersonality of the large commercial hotel. Strategic locations. Comfortable rooms. Lounges. Gymnasiums. Club facilities. Excellent restaurants. Rates from $2 daily and $10 weekly for single rooms.

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TODAY

3,316 stores to *better* serve you

Built upon an Ideal

An institution to live and succeed must have as its purpose an accepted, human ideal.

This is especially true in the world of trade. Business history is filled with the wrecks of commercial institutions that have tried to operate upon ill-founded or unscrupulous principles. For the past eighteen years, Safeway Stores, a western concern engaged in distributing the best of foodstuffs, has maintained the ideal upon which it was founded—SENSIBLE SERVICE. The continued practice of this ideal through the mediums of fair dealings; selling the highest grade merchandise in sanitary, modern stores; employing clean, courteous salesmen; constant expulsion of wasteful retailing methods; and passing on the savings resulting from these policies to those whom we seek to serve; has brought about the growth and success of the Safeway Stores.

★ Future messages to appear on these pages will carry interesting examples of how Safeway endeavors to serve you. For example, Safeway's method of retailing is on a cash basis, yet during the Bank Holiday, Safeway extended credit to the amount of $1,000,000. . . . SENSIBLE SERVICE in an emergency.

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WHAT could be fairer than that? And what could be fairer to your pocketbook than to use Mobiloil?

We say, and you can easily prove it, that Mobiloil is the most economical oil you can buy. It is so indestructible in quality that you actually need *fewer* quarts between oil changes.

And to make sure you get this fine-quality product, Mobiloil now comes to you in the new diamond-shaped glass FILPRUF bottles. You see what you are getting. You *know* that every rich, green drop of Mobiloil goes into the crankcase. By this exclusive Socony-Vacuum patented device, Mobiloil is under *lock and key* from refinery to you. And at no extra cost!

Protect both your car and your purse. Buy Mobiloil where you see "Socony" or the Mobiloil sign. Standard Oil Company of New York, Inc. A Socony-Vacuum Company.

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Motor Trucking Regulation Bill Is Before House

Committee on Transportation Brings in Favorable Report on Measure

The bill to provide state regulation of highway trucking concerns through the public utilities department was favorably reported yesterday by the Massachusetts legislative committee on transportation. Action is based on the petition of the rail carriers.

Railroad companies for several years have been seeking legislation to place the trucking business in the same class as themselves as transportation agencies. Under the provisions of the bill trucking agencies would be required to file their rates and running schedules with the state department of public utilities. The department would review all schedules submitted as to rates and then fix minimum rates under which trucks could not go. The purpose of this provision is to ensure uniform rates throughout the Commonwealth.

The law would not apply to local trucking concerns, and, in the case of Boston, would not apply to those carriers whose routes did not extend further than 10 miles from Boston. The statute also would exempt from the long haul regulations private concerns transporting their own merchandise.

Governor Ely signed a resolve providing that the public works department shall investigate the location, construction cost, and desirability of a number of through highways in the metropolitan district, including completion of a 10-mile circumferential highway from its terminus at Worcester Street, Wellesley, to connect with the main state highways leading to the north; and a route near Watertown Square extending along the Charles River and connecting with Weston Street, Waltham.

The Massachusetts House sustained Governor Ely's veto of a bill establishing a temporary banking advisory board. The roll call vote was 202 to 15. Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus said he could not grasp a situation whereby the House, a few weeks ago, would pass such legislation and then reverse itself. Representative William Baker of Newton said that while the bill had been favorably reported by the Ways and Means Committee, conditions have greatly improved in the banking field since the bill was drawn up.

The Senate defeated the bill to require gas and electric companies to make available to the public schedules of rates, prices and charges, on a roll call vote 14 to 17. The question was on ordering the bill to a third reading. Without debate, and on a voice vote, the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill to determine the will of the people on the question of permitting parimutuel methods of gambling at Massachusetts race tracks.

And More to Follow

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Dance

"Candide"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Bring the eighteenth century to the stage in fair proportions, the effect is pretty sure to give pleasure to the public and to do justice to the period; but recall it in a partial way, as Mr. Charles Weidman did in his ballet, "Candide," after Voltaire, at the Booth Theater, evening of May 16, the outcome may not gratify the house much and may flatter those past days very little indeed. Or, take a person who influenced the eighteenth century, like Voltaire, and dramatize by means of the dance a particular set of his ideas—not his best ones—the result may appeal a good deal more to the imaginations than to the convictions of people looking on. No doubt historical correctness helps matters somewhat; still, an incomplete and merely half true account will be sure to offend modern judgment. Not Mr. Weidman nor anybody else in all Duncandom can trip lightly and fantastically enough to make us, except for the sake of argument, believe and accept what we know isn't so.

The trait of Voltaire on which the authors of the "Candide" production lay rather sole and insistent stress is cynicism; a trait that existed in the man, no denying, and yet one that only begins to explain him, his work and his age. Now nothing in the realm of the stage has greater capacity for wit, satire and sauciness than pantomime, as the old ballet masters knew, and as Diaghileff, director of the Russian Ballet so well understood. But the old masters and Diaghileff never let a special mood of any sort have complete dramatic control. They varied things. Mr. Weidman, for his part, despises their moderate methods and puts this, that and the other possibility of the dance to excessive use. His company, let us say, is a ballet class; further, too, a master class. In "Candide," we see the members practicing themselves for a couple of hours in expression of the misanthropic, low comedy style, with grotesque step, turn, whirl, jump, gesture, posture, shuffle and tumble—dithyrambs of action that no eighteenth century and no Voltaire ever heard of, and that choreographers have ventured only lately to place in regular employment.

W. P. T.

Mrs. Tilton Attacks Claims of Forces Of Anti-Prohibition

Flat denial of the claims of the anti-prohibition forces was made by Mrs. William Tilton in her debate with Mr. James Roosevelt in Cambridge, Mass. Both are candidates for the state convention, which will decide the position of Massachusetts on prohibition repeal.

Quoting from a survey made by the Associated Press which set forth the views of 237 college presidents out of 255 interviewed as reporting a decline in drinking under prohibition, she contradicted the claim of Mr. James Roosevelt that prohibition has been responsible for a growing disregard for the law at Harvard.

"The American public is the victim of a made-to-order mob emotion, which for the last four years has laid every evil to prohibition," Mrs. Tilton declared. "They tell you that depression is due to prohibition. The fact that the depression is worse in France, Germany and England, where they have no prohibition, doesn't seem to register."

Mrs. Tilton vigorously attacked the statement that speakeasy proprietors wanted prohibition continued, and put forward the results of a survey made by the New York World showing bootlegging joints 20 to 1 opposed to prohibition. "Revulsion must soon come," she said in closing. "The people must soon see that you cannot secure prosperity by going on a spree."

Panama Backs Aims

PANAMA CITY, May 19 (By U. P.)—Panama's complete agreement with President Roosevelt's aims was sent to Washington May 17 by President Arias.

Business Women Put 'Courage' Over the Top on Bank Holiday

Organ of National Organization Tells of Opportunities Seized and Developed Throughout Country During the First Week of March

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—An inspiring story of how the business and professional women of the country, in spite of the bank moratorium, carried out the most successful National Business Women's Weeks in their history during the first week of March, is told by Miss Helen Havener in the May issue of the Independent Woman, the official magazine of the National Federation of Business and Professional women.

Miss Havener describes how the club in Casper, Wyo., which had planned a "Prosperity Week," changed to a "Courage and Confidence Week," obtaining more than 1400 inches of newspaper publicity, urging the community to have "courage and confidence that all will be well."

The Indianapolis club made practical acknowledgment of its civic responsibility by giving a breakfast to 100 unemployed men. In Tucson, Ariz., a committee was formed to rehabilitate the children's home, and in Globe, Ariz., 100 articles of food were given to the welfare committee. A little club of 14 members in Meridian, Idaho, carried out a full week's program based on the national slogan for the week, "We Give."

On Monday each member gave a useful garment to a needy person; on Tuesday, a call to a shut-in; on Wednesday, food to a needy family; on Thursday, an hour of paid work to an unemployed person; on Friday, tangible pleasure to a shut-in by a gift of a book, a magazine or flowers, and on Saturday, a money contribution to the community welfare work.

Many clubs gave programs of economic import in line with the organization's 10-year objective which pledges the members to 10 years of intensive study of economic problems and their social implications. A club in Pampa, Texas, conducted a banking and business forum open to the whole community, the Axis Club of Lincoln, Neb., arranged a community betterment round table in which all civic organizations participated, and the Colorado Springs club called a community meeting to discuss how practical economic planning can be.

Twenty-eight governors proclaimed the week, 207 mayors urged its observance in official statements, and Mrs. Lily C. M. Mebane, the only woman member of the North Carolina Legislature, obtained the passage of a bill calling all citizens to participate in the observance of the week. In 15 cities members of the local clubs served temporarily as city government officials.

Teachers at Chicago Receive $12,436,063

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 19—Teachers and other school employees yesterday received a total of $12,436,063 in overdue pay. The checks were for salaries of October, November and December of last year. Four and a half months are still due them. This payment puts the school forces ahead of some county employees, whereas their pay rolls lagged before. The payment was made possible by five large banks which purchased $12,335,000 worth of 1932 school tax anticipation warrants. The remainder was on hand.

With more than $18,000,000 in salaries still due, there is little hope of bringing the school pay rolls up to date this year, according to Mr. H. H. Bracket, auditor for the Board of Education. In selling the latest block of tax anticipation warrants, the board promised the banks it would issue no more 1932 warrants.

The banks find it necessary, it is said, to limit the issue of warrants because tax collections have fallen substantially behind assessments in recent years. The board must now look to the marketing of 1933 warrants, it is stated.

Providence Publishers Let Building Contract

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19 (AP)—The Providence Journal Company, publisher of the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin, today announced award of a contract for construction of a new plant to James Stewart, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City, general contractors. The architect is Mr. Albert Kahn of Detroit, who designed the Detroit Times, Detroit News, Detroit Free Press and several other model newspaper plants.

The new building will be approximately of twice the capacity of the newspapers' present home. It is to be built in modified colonial style, of dark red brick, and will occupy a full city block.

Amherst Honors Baker

AMHERST, Mass., May 19 (AP)—Amherst College today conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, former Secretary of War under President Wilson. The occasion was a special convocation held by Mr. Stanley King, president of the college and the trustees in College Hall.

Nearing Peiping

TOKYO, May 19 (AP)—Rengo (Japanese) News Agency dispatches from the North China war zone say that the Japanese had occupied Hwaiju, 30 miles north of Peiping, and then continued in the direction of Shunyi. Chinese resistance was described as very slight.

Harvard Junior Wins Geneva Assignment

Award of the International Students' Union Scholarship to Richard M. Goodwin '34 of Harvard University was announced at Phillips Brooks House today. He will attend a summer school in Geneva, where the work of the League of Nations will be the main assignment. The school is directed by P. Noel Baker, Labor Member of Parliament and professor at the London School of Economics.

The award was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden of New York City in the interests of international peace. One scholarship is assigned to a junior in each of about a dozen large colleges throughout the country.

Stratosphere News Goes on the Air When Piccard Balloon Ascends at Fair

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—Radiocasting from the loftiest atmospheric height ever reached by man will be attempted on or about July 1, when Prof. Auguste Piccard or his brother, Mr. Jean Piccard, will make an ascension into the stratosphere 10 miles or more above Soldier Field, in Chicago, under the auspices of the Century of Progress exposition, according to announcement by the National Broadcasting Company, which is sponsoring the event.

Plans are going forward under the direction of the Piccard brothers, the double purpose of the flight being to obtain new cosmic ray information, and to beat the altitude record now held by Professor Piccard. Although the flight, therefore, is an instance of the scientific and the sporting worlds joining hands, the former is by far the more important.

In its slow rise from the world's fair grounds, the Piccard gondola is expected to continue climbing for a period of about 20 hours, the observations made within it to be radiocast at intervals of one hour over the networks of the radiocasting company.

Although it is not yet known whether Professor Piccard or his brother will make the ascent, plans call for a crew of two, the other member to be Lieut.-Commander T. W. Settle, the young Texan who won permanent possession of the third Gordon Bennett trophy for the United States at the international balloon races held last year at Basel, Switzerland.

Professor Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago has designed the instruments for collecting data and making observations with which the gondola is to be equipped, the scientific research conducted above the clouds to be under the direction of the university. National Broadcasting Company engineers are designing the radio equipment.

Inspection of the gondola as it is being constructed at the Dow Chemical Company's plant at Midland, Mich., is by Mr. Ward T. Van Orman, winner of the Gordon Bennett balloon races in 1926, 1929 and 1930.

Dow metal, a magnesium alloy about 75 per cent the weight of duralumin, is the material being used in the building of the gondola. Precautions against decrease in the pressure inside the gondola as it ascends into the rarefied regions of the stratosphere are being taken by the construction of hatchways which can be sealed.

A balloon with a 600,000 cubic foot capacity now being made by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation at Akron will furnish the "motive" power for the gondola. It is one-fifth larger than the one in which Professor Piccard made his 1932 flight. About 125,000 cubic feet of hydrogen is to be carried, however, as the gas is expected to expand at the peak of the climb to about five times its volume at sea level.

Mt. Greylock Memorial Dedication June 30

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 19 (AP)—The Massachusetts State War Memorial on Mt. Greylock, the highest point in the State, will be dedicated June 30, with Gov. Joseph B. Ely and other state officials participating, according to present plans.

Former Gov. Frank G. Allen, who signed the bill making the memorial possible, has been invited to participate. The principal address will be given by Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, a veteran of the World War and a member of the memorial commission.

Junior Executives Elect

Mr. Laurence O. Pratt of Boston was elected president of the Junior Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for the 1933-34 season, at the club's May meeting, it was announced today. Mr. Frank L. Tucker was named vice-president.

Control of Catch And Higher Prices For Fish Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

men are saying today, the vessels will tie up indefinitely unless something can be done to prevent the losses that are now being experienced by the hardy and courageous men of Gloucester.

Federated Fishing Boats Officials Talk Over Plans

Controlled production of seafood, plans for marketing the catches of fishing vessels in the north Atlantic fleet and methods of absorbing surplus, were discussed at a meeting this noon at the Parker House by officials of the Federated Fishing Boats of America which represents about 100 fishing vessels operating out of Boston, Gloucester and New York in the year around fresh fish industry.

President Roosevelt's plans for industrial rehabilitation offers opportunity to struggling industries to act in unison and the Federation Fishing Boats officials have been considering such plans for several months, the first industry to really start such a movement, it was stated today. Several meetings have been held to discuss plans and further progress was made at today's session.

So many boats are bringing in mackerel this season and the fish are so plentiful that the yield cannot be marketed, said Mr. E. H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association today. "Prices of competing foods are so low in surrounding territory that it is no longer profitable to ship fresh mackerel any distance from the port where it is landed," he said. "About 6,000,000 pounds of frozen mackerel remain in the cold storage plants of the country—chiefly Portland, Me., Boston and New York—left over from last summer's catch, so that there is little demand from freezing plants for fresh mackerel thus far this season. Production has been so heavy that in several instances in the last week or 10 days, vessels arriving at Boston unable to sell their fish, had to proceed to Gloucester to dispose of their catches for salting, pickling, canning and bait."

Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of fresh mackerel have been received in the Boston market during the first five days of this week, more than 500,000 pounds coming in today. Wholesale prices at the South Boston fish pier were 3 to 4 cents a pound and the price paid to the fishermen today was about 1 cent a pound, the exact figure depending upon the size of the fish, etc.

In the year-around branches of the fishing fleet, involving cod, haddock, pollock, etc., the fishermen have been unable to procure profitable prices for some months. Several voyages have been made that have resulted in loss to the fishermen themselves, and in some cases no pay was available for the work performed on some of the trips. It is even on record that in some cases the fishermen owed money to the vessel as their share of the food, ice, gear and other accessories.

Ontario Highway Work To Help Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Relief recipients in northern Ontario will be allowed a standard amount for road work done, it was announced by Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith chairman of the unemployment relief committee of the Ontario Government. Relief will be given in the form of vouchers for food, fuel, clothing shelter, etc., and the persons receiving it may be called upon to do an amount of work somewhat equivalent to the relief given them.

Road work will be laid out by the district engineers, the memorandum continued, and the relief officer will coöperate with the engineer in his district. Transportation of the men will be paid by the relief department.

Elected President Of Boston Chamber

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wald Studio

ELIOT WADSWORTH

Wadsworth Elected President of Boston Commerce Chamber

Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday unanimously elected as president Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. Mr. Carl P. Dennett, Mr. Christian A. Herter and Mr. Edward J. Frost were reëlected vice-presidents, Mr. Melville D. Liming general secretary and Mr. Charles W. Bailey treasurer.

Mr. Wadsworth succeeds Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, who will continue in office, however, until July 17. Mr. Wadsworth sails tomorrow for Vienna, where he is to serve as one of three delegates of the Boston chamber at the International Chamber of Commerce which meets May 29-June 3, for its seventh General congress.

During the coming economic and monetary conference at London, starting June 12, Mr. Wadsworth will take an active part as American member of the League Loans Committee.

Mr. Wadsworth, a native of Boston, was graduated from Harvard College in 1898 and has been active in Harvard interests since then. His business career began with the Planters Compress Company, at Boston, later affiliating himself with Stone & Webster, engineers. He became a partner in this firm in 1907 and retired from that company Dec. 31, 1916. On March 15, 1921, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

He was designated in November, 1922, a representative of the United States in the conference at Paris with Allied Governments on the settlement of costs of the American troops on the Rhine. From 1922 to 1925 he was secretary of the World War Foreign Debt Commission. In 1929 he represented the United States Government at the International Conference at Genoa to rewrite the Red Cross Convention. In 1930, he was personal representative of the President of the United States to the Republic of San Domingo, after the hurricane there. In 1931, he was chairman of the Committee on Coöperation with national groups and associations of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. From 1926 to 1932 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Boy Who Said He Set Auburn Fire to Be Heard

AUBURN, Maine, May 19 (AP)—The arraignment of Renaud Cote, 11-year-old Auburn boy, who police say confessed he set the fire which swept the new Auburn section of the city last Monday, rendering more than 1500 homeless and causing damage in excess of $1,000,000, was postponed today to give the authorities time for further investigation and permit an examination of the boy's mental condition.

Renaud was left in the custody of his father, Mr. Arsene Cote. His hearing was set for next Wednesday. Mr. Frank T. Powers, County Attorney, who authorized the delay, said: "We have nothing but this boy's word for it, and there are many things to be taken into consideration."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, May 21

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 62.50m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-336m.

Colberg Nomination Backed

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The nomination of Mr. Lee C. Colberg of Massachusetts to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission as a representative of the coast and geodetic survey was approved yesterday by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Japan Criticizes Troops' Restraint In Peace Project

Roosevelt Proposal to Be Accepted 'in Principle' With Reservations

TOKYO, May 19 (AP)—A spokesman for the Foreign Office said today that acceptance by Japan "in principle" of the world-wide peace appeal of President Roosevelt, but with strong reservations, likely would be sent to Washington next week.

Speaking of the President's proposal not to send troops across another nation's frontiers, the spokesman said:

"Replying to this most important and most dangerous proposal, Japan must call attention to the peculiar situation in the Far East.

"We learned at our cost the danger of signing international pledges without sufficiently clarifying what pledges the parties thereto really meant.

"Were Japan surrounded by normal states, we could give a clear-cut answer, accepting whole-heartedly. If the world recognized the Great Wall as the boundary between Manchoukuo and China, we would accept unreservedly.

"However, it is Japan's impression that the appeal was framed hurriedly in order to forestall Hitler's speech May 17 and hence the President probably was unmindful of the complexities of the Oriental situation."

He indicated that the outstanding reservation, although it possibly may not be specifically included, will be concerned with the troops proposal.

The spokesman indicated readiness to accept the other proposals "in principle," with the exception of the MacDonald plan, concerning which Japanese counter-proposals at Geneva already have indicated Tokyo's stand.

He said that Emperor Hirohito would not sign the reply because the Sovereign does not communicate on political matters with other heads of state.

Viscount Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, he said, will sign the document, beginning "By command of His Imperial Majesty."

The reply will be transmitted through Ambassador Katsuji Debuchi at Washington.

Queen Mary Greets 900 at Reception

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—Seven American women were presented to Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace last night.

It was not yet dark when the string band of the Coldstream Guards played the national anthem while Queen Mary on the arm of her son, the Prince of Wales, walked across the state rooms to the single golden throne.

Nearly 900 guests began to pass by the throne. For each one who passed and as the name was called by the lord chamberlain Her Majesty had a nod and for some there was the special favor of a smile from the Prince.

The Queen sat on the throne, but the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince George and Lord Carnegie and Lady Maude Carnegie stood grouped around her.

Budget Reduction Expected

A reduction of $7,250,000 in city, county and school budgets and in pension fund requirements in Boston for 1933, is now indicated, according to the special committee on city finances of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins is chairman.

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Business Favors Partnership With The Government

(Continued from Page 1)

trol board to call immediately into conference the representatives of those industries where the need for quick action is greatest. The board would say in effect: 'We will give you a week, c such time as is absolutely essential, in which to contrive an agreement. Write your own ticket. You know your business, and we expect, you to whip the details into shape.

Equal Provision for All

"'We expect that agreement to provide for the interests of labor and of the consumer, as equitably as those of industry. We will look for proper minimum wage regulations and provisions for spreading employment as far as possible through arranging the hours of labor. As soon as you finish, bring your arguments back to this board and we will examine them.'"

Industry, Mr. Harriman explained, is well prepared to carry out the next part of the story. "All the important industries have their trade associations, and they are straining at the leash. For years they have been compiling elaborate statistical information through their own organizations and in collaboration with the Department of Commerce. This is the foundation of fact upon which the new agreements are to be built. Date of inventories on hand, of numbers of units produced by each company—the facts of markets and the amounts of products consumed by the people and other industry, can be laid on the association conference table within the hour."

Equally important, he said, there are detailed plans of action from which the agreements will be forged, which have been simmering in the thought of the leaders in each industry for years, and nearly all of which have not been brought to boil because of the restrictions of anti-trust legislation. "Therefore," the explanation continued, "the Cotton Textile Institute and the Copper Institute and the American Petroleum Institute and the rest of the important national organizations will sit down at their conference tables with the groundwork already laid."

Their first move will be to thresh out the individual plans and winnow them down to a unified agreement. There will be no limitation on the scope of the final plan. It can deal with the curtailment and expansion of production, perhaps with allotments and proration and quotas, with minimum prices or even fixed prices—in any combination or adaptation which best meets the problems to be overcome.

"In view of the prepared groundwork, and the nature of the emergency facing these industries, an agreement should not delay long in coming, despite the many possibilities."

Then there are regulations with regard to labor to be developed. It is not yet certain, Mr. Harriman pointed out, just what the machinery of cooperation with labor will be; but this much is assured: that labor will participate in conferences with the associations of the industries in the formulation of those provisions relating to minimum wages and hours of labor. If labor is not satisfied with the agreements as they are worked out, they will take their case to the government board.

The next step, he indicated, will be the reporting of the agreement back to the government board. Here the interests of the public are to be safeguarded. The board will have at its disposal a staff of experts, and all of the exhaustive statistical resources and experience of the Department of Commerce.

"The control board stands between the three interested groups—business, labor, and the consumer—and determines whether the agreement represents an equitable adjustment of the interests of all three. It will either make changes through cooperation with the trade asosciations, or it will say in effect:

We Will Back You Up

"'This seems reasonable and fair as far as can be seen at the present. Put it into operation. We will back you up, and see that the penalties are applied to any individuals who try to break it up. Together, we will watch closely the way in which it works in practice, and if any abuse develops, or if things do not progress as we anticipate now, then we will get together and make such changes as are necessary.'"

In this way, Mr. Harriman expects that the control board will work out agreements with all of those industries which are in need of quick emergency action, and then will turn to other industries as rapidly as possible. It also will watch out for cases where agreements between related industries and their respective trade associations are needed to counteract the destructive competition which sometimes arises where whole industries come into conflict with each other for the same markets.

"The essence of the new bill," Mr. Harriman said in summing up the point of view of industry, "is in the flexibility of its operation, as well as in the removal of legal obstacles to the much needed agreements and in the newly granted powers to enforce them. Neither business nor government knows just what the details of operation of the plan will prove to be. But granted the legal right and the power, business and the government board can cooperate in adapting their actions to meet any situation which might arise. This is the best guarantee of success."

Textile Men Welcome Federal Partnership

SEA ISLAND BEACH, Ga., May 19 (AP)—The textile industry is desirous to cooperate with the Administration under a workable plan to permit self-organization and self-control of industry, Mr. James A. Emery of Washington, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, said here yesterday.

Speaking before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, he asserted the problem must be faced in terms of varied conditions confronting each trade group.

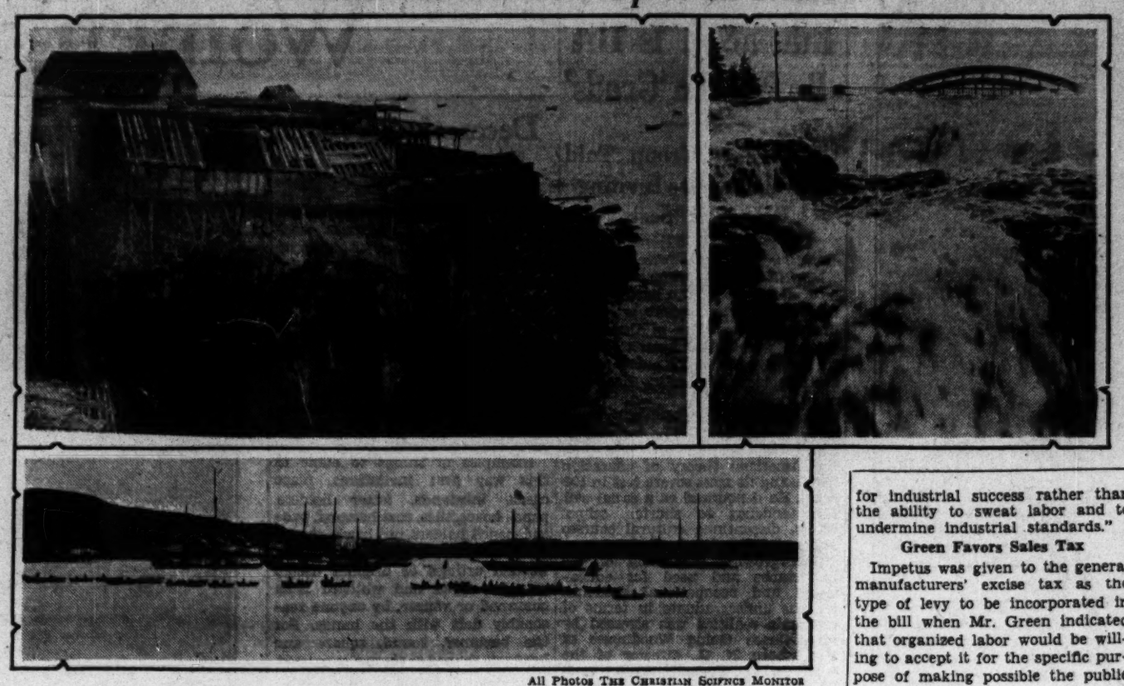
Mr. N. E Elsas, president of the Georgia Association, said the future of the textile industry "seems to hold an entirely new set of problems that will have to be faced and solved along with many old ones that will recur. . . .

"I feel," he said, "that we may find it more advantageous than ever before to keep an open mind and to think out the problems presented in the light of 'the new deal' rather than to base reasoning on previous concepts of business and law."

Mexico Pledges Aid

MEXICO CITY, May 19 (By U. P.)—In a cordial reply to President Roosevelt's plea for peace, President Rodriguez promised, May 17, that the Mexican delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference would support the four points mentioned in the Roosevelt message. The reply also contained the first intimation that Mexico probably would continue its membership in the League of Nations despite a notice of withdrawal for economic reasons already submitted at Geneva.

Newfoundland Lives Up to Its Name



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN

Top, Left to Right: At Pouch Cove the Fishing Stages Perch Precariously Over the Cliffs at the Sea's Very Edge; the Ice Goes Out of Manuels River and the Fish Run Up. Bottom: Bankers Baiting Up With Squid at Holyrood Preparing for Another Prosperous Trip.

Newfoundland Sees New Turn And Looks Brightly to Future

(Continued from Page 1)

the Dominion could no longer raise loans in the money markets of the world, Newfoundland—for a time—appeared to have reached the end of the road. The position was disconcerting and humiliating.

The effect, however, was nothing more than would have been expected by anyone familiar with the country's history. Again and again, its people had experienced setbacks and disasters which at the time threatened to prove overwhelming. As in the past, the extra effort and the sacrifices required to overcome the difficulties were forthcoming, so today.

Expenditures were reduced; civil servants' salaries and pensions, war veterans' allowances and those of their dependents, education grants, public health and welfare grants, grants for road building and repairs—all were cut. Public facilities were curtailed. Taxation was increased. The overwhelming sentiment of the country as a whole to "save Newfoundland" was demonstrated by the fact that the party which took this as its slogan in the general election 12 months ago had all but two of its candidates returned.

Long Road Yet to Travel

It would be idle to suggest that Newfoundland is yet out of the woods. With many out of employment through virtual cessation of public works, curtailment of public facilities, reduction of operations in the iron mines owing to conditions in the foreign markets and with many impoverished owing to the unremunerative prices obtainable for salt fish, the Government is confronted with a serious problem in providing relief for those in need, in maintaining essential services, and in meeting its other financial obligations.

Temporarily, joint assistance in the form of a loan has been forthcoming from the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada, and at present a Royal Commission is studying the situation with the object of determining the most effective way in which Newfoundland's affairs may be rehabilitated, and its course set for the future.

Work—Not Dole

But the most assuring indication of the eventual recovery of Newfoundland is afforded—not by assistance from outside; not by the suggestion made in certain quarters that for "a mess of pottage" it should dispose of its dependency, Labrador; not by the assistance derived from the investigations of the Royal Commission, valuable as its work is certain to be—but by the will and determination of the people themselves to restore the ship of state to an even keel by their own efforts. The urge is for productive work that will turn to account the natural resources with which the country is richly endowed.

At the end of the World War, although Newfoundland's contribution in money involved it in an expenditure of about $15,000,000, it was enabled to show a balanced budget with nearly $2,000,000 to its credit. The disorganization of trade which followed, the unemployment, and the expenditure which was inevitable as the result of the war soon added another $15,000,000 to the amount paid directly to keep its fighting forces up to strength.

Many Gave Up Fishing

To meet the situation, loans were resorted to, and with this money extensive road building, railway renovations, and public works of other kinds were undertaken. Many abandoned their fishing boats, disheartened by the unremunerative returns as compared with the inflated prices received during the war years, and tempted by the prospects of regular wages.

Then came the rude awakening. The artificial prosperity collapsed. With no more money available, public works were closed, and the fishermen returned to their homes to find their boats and gear in a state of disrepair and no means available to make good the damage. The treasury was empty and the revenue returns were inadequate to meet current expenses, including the interest on the public debt, which last year was equal to one-half of the total tax collections.

From its first settlement, Newfoundland had looked almost exclusively to the sea as the source of its livelihood. Scarcely more than a century ago the people were discouraged from land cultivation. Agriculture, however, developed gradually, and among those who gave their undivided attention to it there was little poverty and better health conditions in the fishing villages.

With arable soil available throughout the island and capable of raising all the vegetable produce imported from the Maritime Provinces, and with climatic conditions equally suitable, it had been urged for years that more people could find profitable employment in this industry. With this object in view, and in order to encourage necessitous people to raise for themselves, food products that they could not afford to buy, a voluntary organization was formed a little more than a year ago. The result has exceeded expectations. Allotments were made available to those who owned no land. Seed was supplied to the destitute on the basis of, in the case of potatoes, one barrel in return for each barrel of seed advanced.

Farm Colonies Planned

Facilities were provided to enable the produce to be marketed, and the plans included as well the establishment of farm colonies in different parts of the country. Funds have not as yet been available to permit the launching of the latter project, but as there is a long list of would-be settlers, it is hoped to establish the first of the colonies in the near future.

It may come as a surprise to outside countries to learn that the value of the agricultural produce of the Dominion last year closely approximated the returns received from the salt-cod fishery, namely, $5,300,000. In view of the fact that farm imports, all of which could be raised locally, total over $3,000,000 per year, Newfoundland turns to the land with reasoned hope that a considerable section of its population will find in its cultivation not only a steady livelihood, but in the fruits of the soil, the means by which the diet may be improved and living standards raised.

Buchans, a mining center turning out zinc, lead, silver, and gold concentrates, even with low prices for its products, is working at full capacity, and with the turn of the tide promises to become notable among mining centers of its kind in the world.

The fresh salmon industry, which last year marketed nearly 3,000,000 pounds is as yet in its early stages. There is no sign whatever of any depletion in the supply, and the splendid quality of the product is the best assurance that the demand will be maintained. Discovery of immense beds of scallops and clams in Port au Port Bay has just led to the establishment of a new canning industry in that locality.

'Big Brothers' Help Out

The fisheries research bureau, maintained jointly by the governments of the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, is rendering valuable assistance in every branch of the fishing industry, and as a result of its work, together with that of a fisheries board, appointed to implement legislation aiming to improve the methods of curing and marketing salt fish, there is reason to believe that the harvest of the sea will prove far more remunerative than it ever has been.

By means of a contract with the Welsh mines on the barter system, coal for the railway is being exchanged for pitprops, thus helping to reduce operating costs of the service, and, at the same time, providing employment for a considerable number.

Generally, while the general stringency has entailed much hardship and sacrifice, it has had reactions that may prove untold blessings. It has impressed indelibly upon the Government and the community the necessity of living within its means.

The difficulties encountered have strengthened the determination to overcome them; resourcefulness is in greater evidence than ever; thrift has been encouraged, and everywhere is evidence that the people realize that only by self-effort may they improve their lot, and enable their country to take full advantage of her many resources when the flood tide of prosperity again sets in.

Industrial Control Now Seems Imminent

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to give their views in the hearing which probably will be concluded tomorrow, thereby establishing a record on speed on legislation of such importance. They opened their arguments yesterday.

Senator Wagner, describing the bill termed it important as the first step toward "orderly, planned national economy," which liberals have been preaching since it was incorporated in the Progressive Party platform of 1912.

He described its major purpose as being a revision of the American industrial system so that the highest ideals and the best judgment will determine industrial standards instead of the lowest as is frequently the case under the present system.

"If we had had such a properly planned economic system," he asserted, "we would have withstood the shock from abroad which brought about our depression. The measure explicitly provides that all business shall be charged with the public interest. Hitherto only public utilities have been so charged. Under the bill the ability to serve the public would be the requisite for industrial success rather than the ability to sweat labor and to undermine industrial standards."

Green Favors Sales Tax

Impetus was given to the general manufacturers' excise tax as the type of levy to be incorporated in the bill when Mr. Green indicated that organized labor would be willing to accept it for the specific purpose of making possible the public works program.

He said that he and organized labor opposed the sales tax fundamentally as being unjust and constituting a special burden on labor, but that in this particular case it would be acceptable provided it was for a limited period of time and did not establish a precedent for use of, the sales tax to meet regular cost of government.

Going over the four alternate tax programs submitted yesterday by the Treasury Department Mr. Green favored the first, which provides a moderate increase in the normal income tax rate plus an increase of three-quarters of 1 per cent in the gasoline tax.

He suggested combining this with a modification of the manufacturers' sales tax. Treasury estimates indicated a 1½ per cent sales tax without exemption would yield $214,000,000. With necessary exemptions, Mr. Green thought it, would yield $154,000,000. He proposed to make up the difference between this and the $220,000,000 needed by income and gasoline tax increases.

Mr. Green also proposed to increase the public works bond issue feature of the bill from $3,300,000,000 to $5,000,000,000, and estimated that under the increased figure 6,000,000 persons could be put to work. He further asked that the bill be modified to specificially outlaw company labor unions and that the 30 per cent limitation on state and local loans be eliminated from the bill.

Hopes to Report Bill Monday

It is the desire of the chairman, Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina, to report the bill to the House on Monday in order that it may have the balance of the week to debate it on the floor. He said that if there is any difficulty over the tax section of the bill which must be filled in by the committee, it might take until Tuesday but he fully expects to be able to announce to the country the particular type of new taxes it will soon have to start paying on that day.

Indications today were that the general manufacturers' excise tax would be the eventual choice of Congress, although there was still powerful opposition to this method of raising revenue to carry interest and amortization costs of the $3,300,000,000 bond issue. If Mr. Doughton's committee can reach its decision by Tuesday the Administration will keep hands off the specific tax problem. Otherwise the President is to indicate his preference.

General interest today centered upon the President's preference for General Johnson as administrator of the recovery measure. A wartime record for efficiency in important executive work coupled with broad experience in modern business problems gained in part from close association with Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, provide his recommendations for the important task ahead of him.

Graduate of West Point

General Johnson is a native of Fort Scott, Kan. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1903, which education the army supplemented by later sending him to the University of California. A degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence received there was the step to an assignment as judge advocate to General Pershing during the Mexican expedition of 1916.

During the World War he was first deputy provost marshal general in Washington, and later chief of the purchase and supply bureau of the General Staff, in which he effected a reorganization which eliminated competition in the markets, resulting both in reduced costs to the Government and elimination of delay and inefficiency. In addition he received the Distinguished Service Medal for his work on the selective draft.

Opposition to the measure appears to be negligible. At yesterday's hearing Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, explained the bill to the committee, emphasizing the Administration support. Following him, Mr. Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the American Railway Employees Association, declared that as one primarily interested in law he considered the measure highly desirable He also stressed the point that the bill would not break down the anti-trust laws, but rather tend to strengthen the original purpose of such laws which had been thrown into confusion by "judge-made" laws.

Organized industry's support of the measure goes without saying. It was largely at the instigation of the United States Chamber of Commerce and big industry, that the proposal was first broadcast. They had been advocating national trade associations for years. Governmental control is the concession they are willing to make in return for an opportunity to end cut-throat competition.

Hunger Strike of 3500 Over Wage in Polish Mill

WARSAW, May 19 (AP)—Thirty-five hundred employees of an artificial silk factory at Tomaszow are on hunger strike as the result of a dispute over wages.

The workers are remaining in the factory day and night, refusing either to eat or to work.

Untermyer Lays New York's Plight To Tammany Rule

Breaks Openly With Hall and Calls for End of City Extravagance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—Mr. Samuel Untermyer, a life-long Democrat and a member of the so-called Tammany Board of Strategy since it was organized during the last year of the James J. Walker mayoralty, has broken with Tammany Hall and come out unconditionally for an end to "extravagance and incompetence in the management of the city."

In an address before a large group of lawyers and judges at a testimonial dinner by the Bronx County Bar Association to Justice Charles B. McLaughlin and Edward R. Koch of the New York State Supreme Court, and Justice I. J. P. Alderman of the City Court, last night, Mr. Untermyer condemned Tammany's "padded pay rolls," and declared that because of the organization's practices, New York City had been driven to the verge of bankruptcy. He demanded city-wide reform.

"We are today witnessing the appalling spectacle of the richest city on earth, with its priceless real estate made well-nigh worthless by the intolerable burdens of taxation heaped upon it, with the grim specter of bankruptcy hovering over it," Mr. Untermyer said, continuing:

"Its 4½ per cents, long-term, tax-exempt, are selling between 65 and 70, while its short-term 6's at 88 are finding a hard time to secure a market on a 10 per cent interest basis. When its officials appear, hat in hand, meekly begging the bankers to supply it from month to month with the funds required to prevent it from defaulting on its current pay rolls, teachers' salaries and other obligations, it is forced not only to pay 6 per cent interest but to submit to all manner of humiliating conditions. At the same time, the bankers are eagerly competing for the purchase of 3½ per cent state bonds at a premium."

Another indictment of Tammany came from Judge John C. Knox of the Federal Court, earlier in the day. Addressing the New York Young Democratic Club, Judge Knox, who presided over the election fraud cases, declared that, although he was a life-long Democrat, he had not arrived at that "stage of partisanship which will condone repeaters, strong-arm men, terrorism of voters and false returns of a canvass."

The action of Mr. Untermyer and Judge Knox is regarded as symptomatic of the thought among a small group of Liberals in the down-state democracy, and in independent quarters the hope was voiced today that it would spread and have manifestation at the polls in November.

Farley to Open Fair

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Postmaster-General James A. Farley will represent the Federal Government at the opening of the Chicago world's fair.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Charles N. Knowles, Colorado.
Charles N. Knowles, Colorado
Mrs. Glenneweir R. Roettcher, New York.
Ernest H. Clark, New York.
Mrs. Marion Bradford, Florida.
Mrs. William H. Harrop, Rhode Island.
Miss Sara E. Clough, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Mildred Carner Johnson, New York.
Mrs. F. McClary, New York.
Miss May Elliott, Canada.
Mrs. Edith G. Mayo, Maine.

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No. 2—For chests, trunks, etc. 12 handy gauze bags. $1.
No. 3—Small size of No. 2. Fewer handy gauze bags. 50c.
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"Mama, What About Me?"

A photograph of two among the hundreds of thousands of mothers and children, who are benefitting from Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans.

This is three-year-old Winifred Broocks and her mother, the wife of Dr. Edward B. Broocks, well known pediatrician of Washington, D. C., a member of the staffs of the Children's Hospital and the Episcopalian Hospital of that city.

WINIFRED is going to have a happy life.
She is going to have a college education.
She is always going to know nice people and make a place for herself in this big world.
Of course she is. Every little girl is—at "going on four." But Winifred is different. In her case, it is certain.
It is certain not just because her father and her mother have always had advantages, not just because her father is doing well today, not because of any possibility of some relative leaving her money some day.
Even at this age, it is certain, because her parents are working on a Plan for her—an Investors Syndicate Plan.
The Doctor is leaving nothing to chance. He is setting aside a definite amount from his income each month, just as regularly as he pays his grocery bill.
This sum, increased by compound interest, will make sure of Winifred's college education when she is ready.
College educations do not "just happen." If your child is to have this advantage, someone must provide a considerable amount of money.
Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans offer a simple method within your means to make such advantages certainties for your children.
Have you a plan for each of them?
What do you answer to yourself when your child says, "Mama, what about me?".

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Founded 1894
Offices in 51 Principal Cities . . . Representatives Throughout United States and Canada
Affiliated Companies: Investors Syndicate Title & Guaranty Co., New York • Investors Syndicate, Ltd., Montreal

Investors Syndicate offers Thrift Plans whereby an individual, or company, can adopt a systematic plan for accumulating money over a period of years.
More than 210,000 individuals and businesses now use Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans. The most common purposes for which Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans are used are: Education of Children; Independence at 50, 55, or 60, Means and Leisure for Travel; Business Expansion or Reserve; Acquiring a Home.
The resources of Investors Syndicate now exceed $50,000,000. During the last three years Investors Syndicate has paid out more than $10,000,000 in maturities. For 39 years, in good times and bad, it has never defaulted for so much as a single day in the payment of its maturities, loans, cash surrenders, or any other obligation.
Upon request (use coupon) Investors Syndicate will be pleased to send complete information to any person interested in a plan embodying the advantages of continuous and self-selected obligatory thrift.
Mail to Investors Syndicate, Dept. C535, Minneapolis, Minn., or consult phone book for address of office in your city.
I am interested in a plan whereby I may lay aside a small part of my income for a specific purpose.
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Address _____

Georgia Regents Name Chancellor Of Universities

Atlanta Attorney to Have Supervision of State's Higher Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Mr. Phillip Weltner, an Atlanta attorney, has been chosen by the State Board of Regents to be Chancellor of the University System of Georgia.

Mr. Weltner will have supervision over the University of Georgia and over all the colleges and schools included in the State's higher education system, and he will serve as the connecting link between the board and the system of institutions under its management.

Mr. Weltner, who graduated from the University of Georgia in 1907 and the Columbia law school in 1910, has always taken a particular interest in the affairs of the university, and served on the Board of Regents from the time of its organization until his term expired in March, 1933. He drafted the state reorganization act of 1931, which simplified the state government considerably by combining numerous departments. He is a member of the law firm of Weltner, Meadow and Russell of this city.

In 1923 Mr. Weltner was elected executive secretary of the first board of public welfare ever held in the State, and he is largely responsible for the excellent organization of the present welfare system of Georgia.

A 40,000-acre agricultural laboratory, known as the "ideal rural community," established in old Milton County, assisted by the state departments of health, agriculture, forestry, geology and education, which serves in Georgia as a model community for farmers and their families, was Mr. Welter's idea, and he has spent much of his time in developing this experiment in social education of farmers, which has also held the interest of the Board of Regents.

Mr. Weltner is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta and a teacher in its Sunday school. He is married to the former Miss Sally Hull of Atlanta, and has five children.

States' Collapse Strengthens Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

Where Bismarck did not act because the time was not yet ripe, Herr Adolf Hitler did not hesitate. When the Reich Government was empowered to take over the functions of the supreme authorities in all German states, the end of German federalism was very near. It collapsed with the appointment of Reich Commissioners for the various German states. Some of these were appointed between Jan. 30, when the National Government came into office and the March 5 elections, and others after those elections.

In Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony and Baden such Reich Commissioners functioned side by side with the existing governments, where these had not already resigned. Then came the sweeping National Socialist plurality throughout the country, which this party interpreted as a mandate to complete its unification plans.

Alteration in the composition of the various Landtags (State Diets) so that they conformed in party representation to the votes cast by the various parties at the Reichstag election of March 5, was the next step in unification. Then came the appointment of Statthalter (or Governors) for the different states. To the Chancellor was given the power to "propose" to the Reichspresident the Governors of the different states and Chancellor Hitler himself became Governor of Prussia. Each of these Governors is therefore responsible not to any authority in his particular state, but to the Reichspräsident. He can appoint and dismiss Prime Minister and cabinet in his own state, dissolve the State Diet, call elections, promulgate laws, appoint and dismiss state officials, including judges, and he has the right of reprieve.

The State Landtag has now lost even the right to censure its own government. Throughout Germany today Reichstag and Landtags coincide. They assemble simultaneously and will hold elections at the same time, they continue to exist but the Landtag has as little influence over the actions of the state government as the Reichstag has over the Reich government.

Prussia as key to the Reich has long been accepted as axiomatic by most Germans, not only because Prussia is two-thirds of Germany, but also because, next to the Reichswehr, the Prussian police is the most important force in Germany. The absorption of Prussia in the Reich was therefore its most important step toward unification.

Already before March 5 the National Socialists had established their control of Prussia by a series of swift actions controlled by Capt. Hermann Goering, then Prussian Minister of the Interior. When Chancellor Hitler also became Governor of Prussia, Reich-Prussian dualism was finally settled in favor of the Reich. In virtue of this office, the Chancellor nominated Captain Goering as Prime Minister of Prussia. Since March 5 most of the legislation for the whole Reich has generally been issued first in Prussia, which is the jumping-off ground for the rest of Germany.

Understanding of the chaotic conditions previously existing between the Reich and the different German states alone can give some idea of the importance of the unification now achieved. Before this there was not a supreme Reich, the individual states still enjoying the rights and privileges of separate political entities. They could make laws, carry on their own administration of justice, have their own police, and in fact base all their actions upon their own constitutions, not on the Reich constitution. Hence the states could carry on their own negotiations with other states of the Reich. Conflicts with the Reich were by no means uncommon. In the many differences between the Reich and Bavaria, in the years 1921 to 1923, for example, settlement was reached by "bundesfreundliches Einvernehmen" ("federal agreement") which generally meant the Reich did not have its own way. Thus, in finance, when the Reich sought one unified system, it was only possible by granting Bavaria large concessions. For the surrender of its post and tax receipts, Bavaria and the other south German states were given far more liberal compensation than was Prussia.

One of the first Reich laws—that is, a law applying to the whole of Germany in virtue of its being promulgated by the Reich Government and without consultation with various state authorities—was the student law decreed in April last. Up to April 30 there existed no "Reich citizenship" in Germany. "Staatsangehörigkeit" (citizenship) is a matter of the individual German states.

Limited Unity at Weimar

The Weimar Constiution of 1918 produced a uniformity throughout Germany only to the extent of compelling the various states to depose their rulers, adopt the republican constitution and introduce the parliamentary government. They still reserved for themselves most of the functions of states. The Reich was strengthened by the extension of its legal administration to cover the army and the railway, but unity of political leadership was still unachieved. From 1918 until the appointment of the National Government on Jan. 30 last, the position here was very similar to that between federal and state authorities in the United States and Switzerland.

With the disappearance of "particularist" tendencies, and the elimination of any possibilities of restoration for the smaller prewar individual monarchies, such as existed in Bavaria or Saxony, the way has been cleared for the restoration of a Hohenzollern to a far more united and therefore far more powerful German Empire than ever before, if the present government should desire such a change. But at the moment the monarchical question is still "not actual."

The consequences of this unification not only for Germany but also for Europe and the world can be tremendous. Herr Adolf Hitler as German Chancellor and as head of a powerful party which also controls many hundred thousands of Germans in Austria, Danzig and among the Germans of Czechoslovakia, can be the most powerful dictator in present-day Europe.

Unity Still Incomplete

All due consideration for the traditions of the individual German states, Chancellor Hitler declared at the Reichstag session in the Kroll Opera on March 21 last, could not counteract the bitter realization that the disintegration of state life in the past had damaged the situation of Germany within and without, and it was now essential to establish the Reich idea beyond all doubt. "The Reich Government," he continued "by its emergency decrees does not aim at a dissolution (of the states), but at taking such measures as will henceforth guarantee uniformity of political purpose in Reich and states."

Swift strides toward this political uniformity of Germany have been taken, but the Government holds that there still remains much to be done. The two big ministerial bureaucracies of the Reich and Prussia, both centered in Berlin still exist side by side, and to those who would make throughgoing reforms there appears no reason why, for example, the Prussian Landtag and Staatsrat should exist side by side with the Reichstag and Reichsrat.

The great powers conferred upon the Governors in their own states, it is also felt by some observers, may also lead to the possibility of a new dualism. Or, it may be that some of the smaller states, not accustomed as is Prussia to such thoroughgoing centralizing, may find it exceptionally hard to bear at the beginning.

Great tact and conciliation will be necessary in order to win through with the Reich idea in the spheres where it must now be applied. What will be the future limits of Reich and state laws, of Reich and state administration in the various states and how will the Reich stand in relation to the control of the police in these states? These are but a few of the questions which will have to be settled, questions in which finance as well as other considerations must play a great part.

But however these issues will be decided, Germany now presents itself as an individual whole, with potentialities which time alone can show to the full.

She Meets Men 'On the Level'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Amce-P. & A.

MISS MARY ESTHER POORMAN

First Woman Elected To Their Fraternity By Civil Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Miss Mary Esther Poorman of West Lafayette, a senior in the Purdue University school of civil engineering, an honor in itself, also holds the distinction of being the only woman who has ever been initiated into Chi Epsilon, national honorary civil engineering fraternity.

Miss Poorman during the past semester was listed as a distinguished student, the highest rating that can be achieved at Purdue scholastically. Although the members of the Purdue chapter of Chi Epsilon were desirous of honoring her with membership, it required special action at the national convention of the organization last fall to permit her initiation into the fraternity that has formerly been considered strictly a man's organization.

Miss Poorman is the daughter of Prof. A. P. Poorman of the Purdue University applied mechanics department.

Following her graduation this June with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, she plans to take a business administration course in order to prepare herself for secretarial work in a consulting or construction engineering office.

College Students Start Air Lectures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—A group of students have organized what is called the University of the Air, whose paramount purpose has been the dissemination of college news and "the reform of the attitude of modern youth toward society in general."

Radio Station WPAP has granted the students a 30-minute period each week, when speakers, representing every institution of higher education in the metropolitan area, will talk. There is no sponsoring of the program, and the students in charge receive no reimbursement for their work. Voice is given to anyone who has something to say that will be of interest to university undergraduates.

Every program will be preceded by a short résumé of the student affairs throughout the world. Arthur Settel, director of the University of the Air, a graduate student at Columbia, will introduce the speakers.

Colorado Appeals For Further Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., May 19—urgent need for immediate continuance of federal relief in this State was pointed out in telegrams sent President Roosevelt this week by Gov. E. C. Johnson of Colorado. Because the recent session of the State Legislature failed to take action in meeting funds from Washington, federal relief for Colorado was stopped today.

In the telegram Governor Johnson said: "Our relief needs have been steadily increasing for eight months, and this sudden and unexpected withdrawal will result in extreme suffering, starvation and rioting throughout Colorado." He promised to call a special session of the Legislature to take action desired by the Federal Government, but asked that temporary relief be continued, because, he asserted, "private agencies, counties and the state have exhausted all visible means of caring for the needy."

Relief work in this State of 1,000,000 inhabitants has been costing about $500,000 a month.

Ontario Municipalities Adopt British System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—The adoption of the British system of cash relief, with work in return wherever practicable, was urged in a resolution passed by the conference here of representatives of about 30 Ontario municipalities.

The conference also asked that relief be recognized as a provincial and dominion responsibility, administered only by the municipalities. Reduced taxation for home owners by the restoration of sources of revenue belonging to the municipality was also urged by the delegates.

Trend to Curtail Education Is Hit By Women 'Grads'

University Group Told Legislators Are Inviting Economic 'Scars'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 19—As beneficiaries of the past generation of education, members of the American Association of University Women were called upon to battle for the integrity of the public school at their biennial meeting here last night.

The speaker, Dean Melvin E. Haggerty of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, said that the American theory of education was facing its most severe test in 100 years. He denounced as a social evil the tendency to shorten school terms, discontinue cultural courses and reduce teachers' salaries.

The growing realization of the importance and need for educational and occupational guidance for the undergraduate in terms of economic realities was stressed by Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse of Greensboro, N. C., director of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations. Dr. John B. Andrews of New York, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, said that the task of the next few years must be to institutionalize economic security.

"During the years before the stock market crash," Dr. Andrews said, "business interests in this country through encouragement of installment buying, the organization of investment trusts and the development of employee stock ownership plans, institutionalized economic insecurity. Now attention must be concentrated," he said, "upon building into our political and economic life those sound preventive and insurance principles which, through planning, will sustain normal living in times of abnormal stress.

"The present crisis will inevitably leave a scar upon our national life for more than a generation because economic insecurity is so destructive to the entire range of human values that public action is imperative to lay the foundations of a permanent program.

"During recent legislative sessions in 40 states too many matters of permanent social importance were pushed aside in the temporary excitement over the three B's—banking, budgets and beer. Emergency interests, dramatic and necessarily compelling, must not be permitted from now on, to divert the attention of our legislators entirely away from the more constructive planning for permanent improvement.

"Industry must no longer be permitted periodically to cast aside millions of wage earners, depending upon public and private charity to maintain them until industry needs their services again," said the speaker. "Already the pioneer law applying this principle of responsibility has been enacted by the State of Wisconsin. In that State the Legislature has declared that the public welfare requires that each employer set aside a fixed percentage of his pay roll to form an unemployment reserve fund from which his own workers while unemployed through no fault of their own shall receive as compensation a limited proportion of their wages for a limited period of time."

The Principia Announces Reductions in Tuitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19—Tuition fees of The Principia are to be much lower next year, according to an announcement by Mr. Frederic E. Morgan, director. The reduction is made because of a desire on the part of the school's trustees to remove every possible obstacle from the path of boys and girls who find their financial problems difficult for the time being. Two timely contributions enable The Principia to offer an emergency tuition schedule—$49,000 taken from the reserve fund by the trustees, and $42,000 from the members of the faculty staff as represented by salary reductions.

The plan to be followed is similar to that undertaken by many other prominent educational institutions. Parents who are able will be asked to pay the full or regular tuition, so that scholarships may be made available for those students who could not otherwise come at all. Parents who need to take advantage of the reduction will be asked to have no hesitancy to do so. For day students the fees will be from $10 to $50 lower, according to the grade in which they are located. For resident students the fees will be lowered by from $200 to $250.

Bankers Describe Upturn to Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19—Definite signs of improvement in the financial world were described to President Roosevelt by Mr. Melvin Traylor and a group of fellow bankers comprising a committee of the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve System, who called at the White House May 17. Coupled with this was the intimation that the banking world prefers to have no drastic banking legislation passed at this time.

It is understood the Glass-Steagall banking bill was discussed and that the bankers expressed a strong conviction that it should be postponed.

The bankers were introduced by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury. Among those present were Mr. Henry Robinson of Los Angeles, formerly closely associated with the Hoover Administration; Mr. Walter Smith, president of the First National Bank of St. Louis; Mr. Theodore Wold of Minneapolis and Mr. Howard A. Loeb of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia.

Canadian Pacific Receipts

MONTREAL, May 19—Gross traffic receipts of Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended May 14 totaled $1,936,000, compared with $2,171,000 in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $175,000.

Women's Activities

Decorating Wood With Crayons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE unusual and pleasant process of decorating with colored crayons, amusing, ornamental and useful wooden objects often solves the problem of little inexpensive gifts, favors, decorations for parties, as well as affording opportunities for craft work for those who enjoy it.

The craft came about through the discovery that wax crayons produce effective and durable color finishes on plain wood surfaces.

Examples of things to make in this way are: invitations, place cards, inkstands, letter holders, pencil boxes, tiles, coat hangers, pad-and-pencil holders, nut bowls, thread racks and candle brackets. Artistic wooden articles of original design may be sawed and whittled from basswood or veneer, by anyone reasonably deft with the hands. For the beginner, round, square and hexagon shaped mats are suggested. Decorated, these mats in different sizes may be turned to attractive uses, like wall plaques, table mats, coaster sets, match scratchers and calendar backs.

Designs

The designs for coloring may be done in free-hand or traced on. In deciding upon a free-hand design, the finished work should be kept vividly in mind. The novice is likely to achieve more admirable results by restricting herself to simple subjects like silhouettes, or lines, stripes and blocks. A thing well for the layman to remember is that the experienced artist creates his best and most artistic effects through suggestion by omission.

For the artisan of experience, or for one who prefers transfer pictures to the free-hand, suitable designs are almost limitless. Symbols of all the various holidays; birds, butterflies, animals and Mother Goose figures for children; flowers, ships, windmills, scenes, linoleum patterns, and modernistic designs for mature tastes.

If the wooden piece requires sanding, rub with fine sandpaper until it is perfectly smooth. If the design is a free-hand one, sketch it in lightly with the desired color of crayon. If the design is to be transferred, first sketch it on transparent paper. Then transfer it to the wooden surface with transfer paper, preferably yellow.

Filling in the Outlines

The next step is to fill in the outlines with the crayons. Use up-and-down strokes of the crayon pencils and stroke with the grain of the wood. Continue until any part of the design is thoroughly covered with wax of the respective color.

The crayons come in as many as 28 different colors, and among the usual colors like black, red, blue and so on, unusual colors like red-violet, turquoise, magenta, offer themselves helpfully in the achievement of distinctive effects. Further than that, one color rubbed lightly over another produces still more tints and tones.

Next, seal in the color. To do this, brush the entire surface of the object with clear shellac, brushing on a thorough coat with a flat camel's hair brush.

If a stained effect without design is desired, rub the surface heavily with a crayon of the color wanted for the stain. To secure a professional looking stain, after the crayon is rubbed on it should be dissolved and set into the grains of the wood. Simply rub the entire waxed surface with a small, firm pad of cloth dipped lightly in gasoline or banana oil. After this treatment the grains of the wood will stand out attractively.

A polished, waxed finish is finally achieved by rubbing the surface energetically with a clean soft cotton cloth.

Here is another good and economical method of staining. In drawing in the various designs, it is necessary to keep the crayon pencils sharply pointed. Save the whittlings and dissolve them in banana oil. Keep in a bottle for ready use. Apply this "stain" to the wood surfaces with a brush or soft cloth, the same as any prepared wood stain. Rub briskly.

Still another method of crayon color application, that is successful for larger surfaces, like table tops, ladder book-racks, serving trays and sewing stands, is to combine the crayons with paraffin. Simply melt in a granite kettle a cake of paraffin. Shave into the melted wax one full-sized crayon pencil of the color desired for the finish.

While the preparation is still warm, but not hot, rub it into the wood with a soft cotton cloth. Rub briskly, with the grain of the wood, until the entire surface is colored as desired. Give a final protective finishing coat of clear shellac.

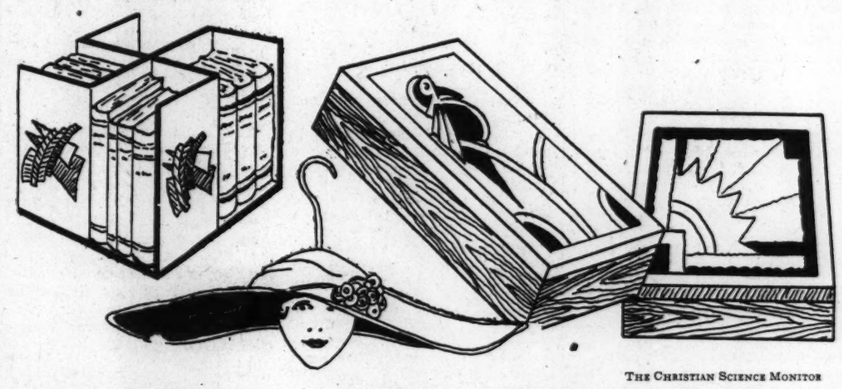
VERA B. EDWARDS.

By J. C. Allen, West Lafayette, Ind.—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAKING PIES

The Pie Still Holds Its Own as One of the Most Highly Prized of American Desserts.

Pie making used to be considered the chief test of a good cook. Today, however, there are easier recipes and many helps for the amateur. Yet a really delicious pie is always a satisfying achievement, and the making of anything that promises to be as good as a crisp, juicy pie has attractions—as here. Even the kitten can't resist watching the efficiency being shown.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Are a Few Wooden Objects Decorated With Grease Crayons. The Beginner Will Find These Easy to Make and to Decorate. Geometrical and Conventional Designs Are Recommended to the Amateur. With a Few Light Tools, Wood That Is Easily Worked, Glue and Small Nails, Such Objects for Decorating Can Be Made at Home.

"A Very Good Rule"

Floral, Ark.

Dear Editor:

On a recent Women's Activities page I read an article, "Scrapping the Rules," which I think a very good rule. Like the writer, I had "put off" making an upside-down cake because I did not have the where-withalls; but when I tried "Scrapping the Rules" I had a very good one. I used a pan and substituted dried apples for pineapple. We cannot get pineapples, but I find I can use home-grown fruits just as well. I mean to use peaches, plums, cherries, etc.

As to mushrooms, I wonder if the writer ever tried to gather them herself. I live in the woods where many strange things grow, and I wonder if the mushroom is among them.

Anyway, I thank you all for the upside-down cake. It was my first taste. (Mrs.) H. A.

So many of our readers have written in expressing gratitude for the little article, "Scrapping the Rules," that we give the date here. It ran on the Women's Page, Friday, April 7, 1933.

As to mushrooms, the novice would do well to refrain. The edible kinds are difficult to tell unless one knows "just how." Books have been published on the subject, and several years ago a full number of the National Geographic magazine was given to help in identifying the edible kinds. Perhaps a friend who knows a certain one will arrive some day, find it there, and teach you. It would then be safe if you made sure it was that kind.—Editor.

Macaroni and Vegetables en Casserole

Mix together 1 tablespoonful each of minced parsley and chopped pimiento, 1 small chopped onion, 1 teaspoonful of salt and ¼ of a teaspoonful of pepper. In a buttered baking dish arrange in layers 1 cupful each of cooked macaroni, cooked green peas and cooked sweet corn, then the mixed seasonings. Partly fry 3 strips of bacon and lay them over the top, then pour into the fat in the frying pan 1½ cupfuls of milk. When it boils, turn it over the vegetables. Bake in a moderate oven—375 degrees Fahrenheit—until nicely browned, about 45 minutes.

Edible Bouquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Twin Falls, Idaho

To brighten your small, informal supper table for your next guests, why not try an edible bouquet? A large grapefruit forms the base for this "Marsian Orchid." Gherkins, pearl or pickled onions, stuffed olives and other appetizers or relishes are pierced with toothpicks, and the toothpicks in turn are thrust into the sides of the grapefruit. The effect is a bristling delicacy, and it is particularly effective in the center of a quartet table covered with the new checkered paper covers.

Oranges may be used if individual favors are preferred.

These edible bouquets lend a pleasing tang to a supper of frozen crab salad, bacon and cheese toasted sandwiches, stuffed lemon in grenadine, cocoa and wee squares of Scotch bread for the sweet tooth.

Perforated chamois is used for wrist-length jackets to be worn with novelty or plain skirts. The perforated idea makes the jacket gratifying at all seasons. White is a popular shade, with natural a close second. Pastel colors will become more popular as summer advances.

Shirred chiffon in tailored, and luncheon costumes is extremely popular. Separate three-quarter length coats of this shirred fabric are chic, worn over prints.

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⅛ Teaspoon Salt

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We will furnish complete set of Recipes for Frozen Foods prepared for use with Mechanical Refrigeration, upon request. Write The Hip-O-Lite Company, 213 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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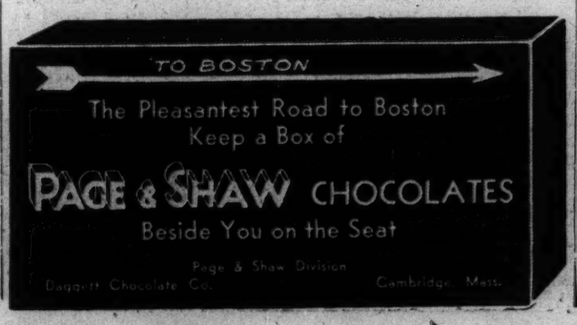

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

A Roll—A One-Dish Meal—and Tomatoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Delicious Luncheon Roll

ROLLS made by the following recipe have an unusual method for putting the ingredients together, and are especially nice for luncheons. Another advantage is that an amateur need not fear to attempt making them if the directions are carefully followed.

Cream together
1 cake soft compressed yeast and
1 teaspoon sugar, then set aside.
Next cream together
¼ pound butter and
½ cup sugar; add
3 well-beaten eggs and
1 cup tepid milk. Now add the yeast mixture that was set aside.
Sift together
4 cups flour and
1 level teaspoon salt and add to the above mixture. Stir thoroughly together, then set the bowl containing the dough in a warm place where no cold draft will reach it, and when the dough has doubled in size turn it onto a well-floured bread board. Cut it into two equal parts. Roll each half into a flat circle about one-fourth of an inch thick; spread with
Melted butter, and with a knife cut the circle into halves, then into fourths, again into eighths, then into sixteenths. Take each of these pie-shaped sections separately and, beginning at the wide end, roll toward the point. Set the rolls into a baking pan and allow to rise. This will take about three hours. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for about 25 minutes. As a variation one-half of the dough can be rolled into a rectangular sheet, about one-quarter of an inch thick, spread with melted butter and cinnamon, rolled into a cylinder and cut into one and one-half inch pieces. Allow to rise and bake in a moderate oven.

Smothered Beef à la Mode

Wash and remove excess moisture from
1½ pounds bottom of the round cut in 2-inch pieces
Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and thoroughly dredge with flour. Fry in a generous amount of fat for five minutes, or until brown. Scrape carefully into deep baking dish. See that none of browned flour goes to waste. Place small amount of fat in frying pan. Add
1 cup sliced onion. Fry for 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Add to browned meat.
Prepare
1 cup carrots, scraped and sliced
1½ cup green string beans, cut in small pieces (½ pound)
½ cup raw tomato, peeled and sliced
½ cup celery, sliced. (Tough portions are excellent.)
2 tablespoons chopped sweet pepper
Add to meat and onion. Stir in
1 teaspoon salt and
4 cups boiling water. Mix well and bring to a boil.
Cover tightly and bake for 3 hours at 250, or until meat is tender. If necessary, thicken, before serving, with a little flour and water rubbed to the consistency of thick cream. Cook over open flame for 3 minutes and turn onto deep platter. Garnish with hot boiled rice or hot spoonfuls. Serves 6.
Note: If fresh green beans and mashed potato, molded in fresh tomato are not available, the entire contents of a No. 1 tin of each vegetable may be substituted. If this is done, omit the teaspoonful of salt called for and make the liquid from the tinned vegetables count as part of the 4 cups of boiling water. Salt may be added to taste at the last, if required.

This is an excellent "one dish" meal, and may be prepared the day before and reheated just before serving. Like baked beans, it improves if allowed to season thoroughly before use. It also utilizes an inexpensive cut of meat.

Ways With Tomatoes

Tomatoes in Lemon Jelly

Peel small, firm
Tomatoes. Cut a slice from the top and remove part of the centers. Drain, wipe dry both outside and inside, with a cloth. Season with
Salt and
Pepper. Fill the centers with mashed
Salmon or sardines, well moistened with
Mayonnaise. Then prepare some
Lemon gelatine, according to directions on the package. Set the filled tomatoes in individual molds, ramekins, or dishes and pour over them the lemon gelatine. Let stand until firm and well chilled. Serve on lettuce and cover with mayonnaise.

Tomato Waffles

Well browned tomato waffles make an attractive dish because of their rich pinkish-brown color. They may be served as an entrée or as a breakfast dish. They are delicious with crisp bacon.

Chop fine
2 cups ripe tomato pulp, fresh or canned, and add
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 teaspoon sugar. Beat
2 eggs until foamy and add
1 cup flour, with which has been sifted
½ teaspoon soda and
1 level teaspoon baking powder. Beat well, then add
1 tablespoon melted butter, and beat until smooth. To this add the tomato mixture, a little at a time, beating well, then add sufficient additional flour, if necessary, to make a medium thin batter. Have the waffle iron very hot. Serves 6.

Tomato Slices

These are good to serve with meat, or may be used as a salad for luncheon or supper. To
Fresh cottage cheese add a sprinkling of
Salt
Pepper
Paprika, a little finely minced
Onion, and enough
Sweet cream to moisten well. Spread the mixture over slices of raw, peeled
Tomatoes.

Courtesy of Bonwit Teller, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
By Underwood

FASHION NOTES IN CURRENT ACCESSORIES

Late Spring and Early Summer Costume Details.

The striped blouse, the tucked and perforated kid oxfords, the block stitching on the soft kid bag, and its enormous monogram; the kid gloves, with a gauntlet cuff of taffeta and organdy, all announce themselves as important features in the contemporary style pageant.

Six Common-Sense Kitchens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

KITCHENS that combine attractiveness with efficiency, that suggest comfort and beauty as well as utility, are being shown at the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition in London. They are interestingly designed for different types of English houses.

The "Luxury Kitchen," for the large house which possesses a servants' hall, is intended for cooking only. The furniture is of chromium steel, the long cooking table, which is supported on a bent-steel frame, having a top of armor plate glass. The wall behind the electric cooker is protected by a splash-back covering of monel metal, while other portions of the walls which are likely to get splashed are covered with gray rubber, this rubber being also used on the floor. The curtains are of dark bottle-green oiled silk outlined with a narrow strip of scarlet to match the scarlet paint of the wide dado. Wall cupboards run from floor to ceiling, and a novelty stool, which when turned upside down forms a small stepladder, is used for reaching those that are at the top. Adjoining the kitchen is a small electric laundry, a feature of which is the electric drying cupboard fitted with heating rails that swing in and out—a decided improvement on those that had to be pulled out.

Comfort in Small Spaces

The "Basement Kitchen" is designed for the maid who has to cook and find her recreation in one room. It is carried out in orange, cream and black, and is both businesslike and comfortable. The floor is covered with cork tiles; the curtains are of fadeless waterproof material which is easily cleaned. A dumb waiter, worked with a handle in the wall, connects the kitchen with the dining room above. The maid is provided with a wall cupboard containing her own sets of china and a let-down table for her meals. A novel vegetable bin can be turned into an extra table top by means of its enameled lid.

The "Kitchen for a Flat" is so ingeniously furnished as to give no sense of overcrowding. The sink is fitted into one corner, with three wire brackets, one above the other, for pots and pans. The ironing board lets down with a hinge from the door of the broom cupboards. A feature of this kitchen is the "cozy breakfast nook," a delightful recess only 5 feet 6 inches wide, in which a cupboard, containing a let-down table and everything for a meal, is fitted, the two seats on either side folding into the walls when not required. It was a happy idea to use cut glass for the handles of the cupboards, which have glass panels let into the front of the shelves that hold the china, thus adding to the color of the room. The decoration is in pale green and white, light weight oiled cloth being used for the curtains, and a new form of jointless plastic rubber for the floor.

For the Servantless Home

The "Country Kitchen-Scullery" is intended for the young wife who does her own work, and while thoroughly practical in its decoration is distinctly gay. Blue and white are the prevailing tones. The sink, draining board and cooking table are fitted into a square bay window in order that all the daylight may be utilized.

A "Kitchenette-Scullery" shows the dividing wall between it and the living room in a working man's home. The economical "back-to-back" fire grate, comprising a clothes boiler, is installed. Adjoining it are cupboards with a buttery-hatch, which not only saves labor while serving meals, but provides a peep hole for the mother who needs to keep one eye on the pot and the other on the children in the next room. The shelves in the cupboards are so arranged as to serve both rooms. Against the opposite wall a double sink and wash tub have been installed.

Lastly is shown an interesting "kitchen-living-room" in a small country house run without servants, demonstrating how successfully the "kitchen" element can be kept in the background by means of a bay in which are the sink and other culinary utensils. From the sides of the sink useful and decorative cupboards extend along the walls of the bay out into the room, thus helping to cut the kitchen off still more completely. These cupboards also serve as tables, the tops being appropriately covered. A combination grate in the wall opposite the sink supplies cooking and hot water, and also heats the room.

Two Useful Brushes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Hairbrushes that are in constant use need frequent cleansing to keep them free from dust and dirt. How to wash the brush effectually without spoiling or discoloring the back has ever been a problem, with the result that the hair has too often been subjected to a brush that is not really clean.

There is now on the market, in England, a brush with bristles that can be removed for washing. It is only the matter of a second to detach the brush from the handle-back and to place it under the tap in order that the water can stream right through the bristles and the base. After washing, the bristles become dry and stiff again in a quarter of the usual time, the perforated aluminum base harboring neither damp nor dirt.

This brush has the added advantage of refills which simply are slipped into position.

Another brush novelty is a pocket suction cleaner, which cannot wear out and, being motorless, is extremely simple to use. It is like a clothes brush to handle but with a deeply grooved surface in place of bristles. At one end is a slot into which a small bristle brush, supplied with the larger one, can be slipped if dry mud stains or other similar marks need to be removed. The specially prepared grooved surface of the brush becomes electrified when rubbed to and fro and sucks up dust instead of scattering it. It can be used for clothes, including delicate fabrics, furs, upholstery, cushions, or any surface on which dust collects. After rubbing, the brush is turned over and the dust and dirt removed from the grooves by aid of the small bristle brush. If necessary, the ribbed surface can be cleaned with a little soapy water.

A Letter Full of Helpful Hints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I am not sure whether or not the Women's pages have ever printed this little household hint, but it has helped me and maybe will be of use to some of our readers; On the living room desk I keep a smaller sheet of blotting paper beneath desk blotter. This is easily placed on top for daily writing and slipped under when through. In this way the desk always has a neat appearance.

To busy mothers who perhaps put up lunches for children, here is a hint: The inside of cereal boxes is lined with waxed paper. This removes easily and a box of dry cereal, for instance, will furnish a neat inner lining of wax paper just the size and shape for a few sandwiches, thereby saving time in folding, tying, and also paper.

A good saving hint: Has anyone tried the quite popular raw carrot and turnip salad? These put through a fine meat grinder, then mixed and laid on crisp lettuce, seasoned with lemon juice and mayonnaise, are wholesome and easy to prepare. Tomato or cucumber garnish adds, or it can be varied with cabbage or celery or nuts. Such a meal, with soup for instance, is both economical and satisfying.

Cabbage is often entirely spoiled in cooking. To get best results cut it in shreds, boil in open kettle 15 minutes, thereby keeping it green, serve with butter and lemon juices. Thus cooked, it is not recognized by those who think of it as yellow and stringy, and is delicious and nourishing.

Nuts or cream cheese can be used instead of meat, and require no cooking. It is possible to live for a small sum and with attractive dishes also. The old-fashioned "black bean" soup, with salad, is very sustaining and delicious, too. This can be served with slices of hard-boiled egg or lemon, and enough made for several meals, thereby saving time.

If these have all appeared before, I am sorry to trouble you to read this. Please do not take the time to acknowledge this, as it is always a pleasure to help our fine paper, even in a small way. (Mrs.) E. K. M.

[Thank you, Mrs. M. We are glad to receive from our readers short letters sharing well-tried housekeeping or cooking hints—Editor.]

The Man From the Hills

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAD been told that he lived alone in his cottage in the hills. The village people did not see how he occupied himself and thought that he must be very lonely indeed.

After we had come to know him better he invited us to call on him some time, if we did not mind a climb.

In a few days we set out for the hills. It was a climb. The carriage road was impassable, and so we dug our heels into the soft turf and slipped frequently on dry pine needles until we reached the tableland where his cottage stood.

As we approached the house we saw our friend standing in the doorway, throwing corn to eight clucking, sputtering hens.

One of the flock turned toward us, twisted her head to one side and then the other, winked a tiny eye at her mates, and strutted pompously in our direction. Her feet were lifted so high at each step that we wondered if we were expected to shake hands.

"Cur - cr - cur - cr?" she inquired, which, without more formal greeting, the man in the doorway translated for us as "How do you do?"

We spent a long, rich hour in his book-lined study. A typewriter, with an uncompleted page still in it, stood by the window, and manuscripts were scattered over the desk. We were presented with the first volume of a book which he had just received from his publishers.

As we stepped again into the yard we saw that the sun had set in our valley, but on the hill it was still shining brightly.

"It is almost time for the evening ritual in Biddy Land," said our host. "Have you ever observed it?"

We had not, and so, in all seriousness, he told us of the bedtime ceremonies of his feathered friends.

"When it begins to get dusk," he said, "the performance begins. It is a long, often repetitious, process. First each fowl, separately, investigates every corner of the henhouse, talking continually with the others. Having convinced themselves that all is well, they go into a huddle to decide whether it is time to climb to the roosts. It is usually voted to be a bit early yet, and, too, there is the possibility of getting some more corn.

"One evening I distinctly heard them say 'He didn't give us much corn today,' and so I made the mistake of calling them for a party dinner after they should have been in bed. Now they are spoiled.

"After they have had their 'snack' they repeat the same ritual all over again. Then they climb to their perches. A sleepy 'ch-ch-ch' continues until one decides that the position nearer the window, where her sister is, is the most desirable place to spend the night. Quietly, smoothly, she shoves along the perch until she is within pecking distance of her victim. Soon pandemonium reigns. The clucking and scolding continues, with every hen again on the ground, until arbitration is finally achieved, and peace is established for the night."

There was no sign, in his voice or manner, that he thought he might be fairly imaginative concerning his little family. We were obliged to believe that he could understand a language to which we had no key.

As we walked to the edge of the tableland, where we would begin our descent, we looked back. The setting sun threw golden rays through the open door of the cottage, illuminating the books with their red, blue and green bindings. In the foreground stood the man from the hills, an arm resting on the neck of a beautiful horse, whose silky mane he was tenderly stroking. A hen was perched on his shoulder, the others were clustered about his feet. No doubt they were confiding to him their impressions of the strangers.

We waved a friendly farewell to him, knowing that he would never be lonely or unoccupied.

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Specially prepared
Vegetables for baby

GERBER'S Strained Vegetable Products—specially prepared—enable you to provide baby's daily vegetable feedings accurately—easily—economically. Each Gerber product is made from the choicest fresh vegetables. Scientifically designed equipment assures uniformity. Cooking in oxygen-excluding vessels conserves natural food values lost in open vessel cooking. Straining through extra fine mesh monel metal strainers removes coarse crude fiber. Gerber's Vegetables are unseasoned, ready-to-serve. They save hours of time and effort.

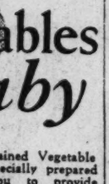
Ready-to-Serve Cereal for Baby Cooked in Whole Milk

An ideal starting cereal for infants. Made of finely ground whole wheat and hulled oats—with added wheat germ. Long-cooking in whole, fresh milk increases food value and adds a more appetizing flavor. Straining assures uniform smoothness, and removes coarse bran particles. No seasoning is added.

Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

Strained Tomatoes — Beets — Vegetable Soup — Carrots —Spinach — Peas — Prunes— Green Beans.
4½ oz. cans.

Strained Cereal
10¼ oz. can
15c at grocers and druggists



Gerber's
STRAINED VEGETABLES

Today's *New* RECIPE
JELLIED CHICKEN AND VEGETABLES
(6 Servings)
1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water or stock
1½ cups hot chicken stock (canned broth or soup may be used)
½ teaspoonful salt
1 cup chicken, sliced or chopped
1 cup vegetables, cooked peas, string beans, beets, carrots, asparagus, etc.
½ pimiento or green pepper
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in hot stock. Add salt and cool. Rinse a square mold in cold water, pour in a thin layer of the liquid jelly, let stiffen slightly and decorate with peppers and other vegetables. Arrange the thickening jelly, chicken and vegetables in layers and chill. When firm, unmold on a bed of lettuce and garnish with parsley and salad dressing.
A splendid idea for a Sunday night supper! A typical example of how "Cool Cookery" with Knox Sparkling Gelatine is so helpful in planning for those "odd" meals. It combines perfectly with all foods because it's free from sugar, coloring or flavoring. A package makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each. For FREE recipe books, write
Knox Gelatine
300 Knox Avenue
Johnstown, N. Y.

We wrote the following letter to The Christian Science Monitor, and they suggested that we share it with you—

Therefore we are reproducing it here in its entirety.

GARDINER H. FISKE, PRES.

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G-134

May 17, 1933

Mr. P. K. Babcock,
Christian Science Monitor,
107 Falmouth Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Babcock:

It is normally our policy to discontinue advertising on Rumford Baking Powder during the summer months due to the fact that there is a natural decrease in baking during the summer which no amount of advertising on our part would influence.

The response of readers of The Christian Science Monitor to our advertising has, however, been so unusual, and the work of your field representatives so extremely productive, that we have decided to make an exception in the case of the Monitor.

Normally our schedule with you would be concluded this month, to be resumed again in the fall. We shall, however, continue advertising on Rumford Baking Powder in your columns right through the summer.

Very truly yours,
THE RUMFORD COMPANY
C. A. Collins, Jr.,
General Sales Manager.

CAC.F

Christian Science Lecture by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B.

Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Oregon, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture, entitled "Christian Science: The Law of Divine Provision," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

My Friends:

It is a joy to welcome you this evening on behalf of The Mother Church to a lecture on Christian Science entitled, "Christian Science: The Law of Divine Provision."

There is an old counsel which has too often been regarded as a pious sentiment rather than a practical inevitable law, which is its nature. I refer to the words of the Nazarene, "Give, and it shall be given unto you." Why is this law? Because God is ceaselessly employed in giving, and man, God's reflection, is therefore ceaselessly employed in giving what God gives to man. What is it that God is forever giving? Christian Science teaches us that God is Mind, and so He is always giving ideas or thoughts to His children. Once again, then, man, God's reflection, is always giving out right thoughts, true ideas, and as man gives, it is given unto him again. That is the real employment of every man. It never comes to an end and it is richly remunerated. The subject of our lecture this evening is divine provision, and as you listen to it, you will gain a better understanding of the practical and productive nature of Christian Science and its laws.

It now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Paul Stark Seeley of Portland, Oregon, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

As my introducer has told you, we are going to consider the subject of Christian Science tonight from the standpoint of what it has to reveal to us in regard to God's law of provision for man. During the past few years many people have had to think more seriously, perhaps, than ever before in regard to the question of provision for their legitimate human needs. But whether the material times seem prosperous or depressed, God's law of provision for man is a most important law for man to understand and utilize.

It would surely seem reasonable to presume that the supremely intelligent cause would make intelligent provision for the legitimate needs of man, and this is what Christian Science teaches. Christ Jesus demonstrated day after day God's law of provision. By his works he proved that there is always operating this divine spiritual law to provide health, faculties, happiness, abundance, continuity of life, and all that is essential to peace and usefulness.

Before we take up consideration of this divine law, it will perhaps be helpful for us to consider just what is the real individuality of man,—the object of God's law of provision. What do you think your real individuality is? You have a name. Is that you? Someone has given you that name without your consent, and it might perhaps be changed tomorrow, so your name is not you at all. It is nothing but a temporary identification tag, nothing more. You have a physical body. Is that you? You have carried it around with you as long as you can now remember. You have fed it, clothed it, sheltered it, and perhaps you have painted and powdered it a little, but is it you? What is it made of? About 80 per cent of it is water. Chemically it is composed of about 20 chemical elements, not one of which can think a single thought.

It must be apparent that the body has no capacity for thought. It does not know whether it is sitting down or standing up. It doesn't know whether it is coming or going. It doesn't know whether it is in the State of Massachusetts or in the State of Arizona. It doesn't know anything at all. It is just as dumb as dumb can be, and yet it claims a very peculiar relationship to us. It claims that we always have to look to it to find out whether we are sick or whether we are well, whether we are weak or whether we are strong, whether we can go or whether we must stay, and finally it claims that it will prescribe certain discordant physical conditions which will be an end to our intelligent life and activity.

In other words, this bulk of watery matter claims to completely dominate and control, and finally to terminate the intelligent individuality of man. Now comes the important question. How much longer are you and I going to be willing to accept in our individual consciousness this matter-dominated concept of man? How much longer are we going to be willing to believe that our intelligence, life and identity can be dominated, controlled and finally terminated by mindless matter? Christian Science helps us to see that we will never discover what is our real individuality so long as we try to learn what that individuality is from mindless matter. Matter cannot inform us because matter does not know. The only reliable source of information in regard to the real individuality of man is the intelligent cause which is responsible for man.

Probably we can all agree that the real identity of man exists as the effect of an intelligent cause, and if we believe that, then it behooves us to discover where this intelligent cause can be found, how it operates, what our relation to it is. When we begin to look about in the effort to find the abiding place of real intelligence we soon see that it cannot be found in the dust or in the air, or in any material thing. The only place where real intelligence resides is in true Mind and it is the essence of Mind, therefore man's intelligent cause must be true Mind. When we begin to reason from this premise, we cannot do otherwise than reach the conclusion that the real selfhood of man, created by true Mind, must partake of the nature and quality of Mind. This individuality must be made of the substance of Mind, must be made of the ideas and faculties of Mind, must be an individual manifestation of Mind, existing for the purpose of evidencing and showing forth the perfect nature and activity of deific Mind.

When this fundamental and spiritual fact about God and man is discerned, we then begin to understand in some degree God's law of provision for man's needs. What is it that you would expect supreme Mind to provide for its individual manifestation man? Would not Mind provide consciousness, wise, intelligent ideas, faculties, capabilities, health, harmony, opportunity, activity for each one of us.

Mind's provision is primarily in the nature of ideas. That is all that Christ Jesus used for the solution of human problems. He had no medicine kit, no surgical instruments, no accumulation of material wealth, and yet he never had an unsolved problem. From the manger in which he was born, to the garments in which he came forth from the sepulcher, he never had an unprovided for need. He healed all manner of disease and solved every kind of human problem because he possessed an unlimited supply of God-supplied, Mind-supplied ideas, ideas that would destroy leprosy, blindness, deafness, palsy, insanity, limitation and death.

Christian Science is helping us to see that we solve our problems as we dissolve them with spiritual ideas.

Sickness Healed by True Ideas

Someone may wonder how the use of true ideas can heal organic and other disease. Men have been educated to believe that the body can have conditions develop in it apart from thought. Christian Science contributes the important fact that sickness is not only related to thought but is the direct product of thought. Many people have been unwilling to accept this fact until they have been healed of the most severe forms of disease through the utilization of Mind-power alone, as taught in Christian Science. It is of course undeniable that if wrong thought causes disease the one effective remedy is right thought, true ideas.

Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland has said, "Man cannot fear, he cannot hate, he cannot worry intellectually—he fears with all his organs. . . . The emotions, worry, fear, hate, and jealousy, affect every cell in the body. Some organs are stimulated, some inhibited; all are disturbed; waste products are increased; foundations of certain characteristics of human diseases are laid."

You cannot put medicine on wrong thoughts, nor can a surgeon's knife eradicate them, but you can exterminate them and their products with true thoughts. Worry, hatred, resentment, jealousy, and all the rest dissolve as shadows before the light of true ideas of God and man.

Trust in God Essential

One of the most important of all of the ideas that our parent Mind has provided for each one of us is the idea of trust. Have you ever thought very seriously of trust? You use it every day.

When you travel on trains you trust your safety to hundreds of men. If an employer, you trust your employees with important duties, or if an employee, you trust your employer for intelligent direction. When you shop you trust manufacturer and retailer You could have no credit at the bank or the store if someone did not trust you. Trust is a vital element in every important relationship between men and nations. Without trust, business relationships, family relationships, and relationships between nations would crumble.

But the important question is, How much are we trusting the cause of our being, God, with our lives and destinies? On certain coins of the United States is the worthy motto, "In God We Trust." But do we? In some measure we do, but we can do much more. If you really understood God to be supreme in power, and only loving and good, would you not trust Him? It is ignorance of God that makes trust in Him difficult. Christian Science is removing this ignorance.

Trust in God Natural to Man

A Christian Scientist was once confronted with the necessity of making certain decisions to determine a business policy. He was very fearful that he might not make those decisions wisely and that serious consequences might follow a mistake. He realized that fear was that from which he most needed to be free, he saw that the fear was the result of a blind, unreasonable belief that there was an evil power which could make him think erroneously. Trust in God and in God's power, he reasoned, was what he needed to rid himself of that fear. But how could he get trust in God when he was so filled with fear?

He was reading on page 579 of Science and Health and came to Mrs. Eddy's exposition of the spiritual qualities of Abraham, and there read this statement, "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good." That was what he needed, "trust in good," in God. It was Love's, God's, purpose, then, to create trust in good. That purpose must be accomplished, for Love's work was done, he reasoned. But just where had Love created trust in good? It must have been created within God's creature, the individual consciousness, called man.

Trust in good, he began to see, was inherent within his true consciousness. God, his Mind, had put it there. By trust thought is united to God. It was the bond of unity between God and His son, His expression. He did not have to go outside of himself to get trust in God. It was no far-off treasure. He had but to realize that it was naturally his, as natural to him as life and thought. He saw that his only real self was trusting God then and always, regardless of what negative fear claimed. It was not his fear. As he realized this the fear dissolved. When he saw himself as a God-trusting man the misconception of himself as an evil-fearing man was displaced. The two concepts were mutually exclusive. With the fear gone, his thought was open for God's intelligent direction and control, and the solution of the problem quickly appeared.

My friends, cherish your trust in God, not in an unknown God, but in the intelligent concept of God as the divine Mind, which originates and animates the true consciousness of you and all. Human philosophy, psychology, skepticism often tend to deprive men of this priceless possession—trust in the power of God, good—and to leave them with no link between themselves and the intelligent cause of their being. Trust in God is no blind superstitious belief for the young and the aged. It is the living thought-link between man and his cause, between Mind and its idea. Distrust of God leaves men without a rudder, on the uncharted sea of human ignorance. Distrust dissolves the cement of normal friendship between men and nations. It imperils business, undermines unity in church and home, and leaves those who accept it in the solitude of uncertainty.

Trust Links Man to God

Trust God because He is worthy of your trust, because He is the all-powerful Mind that is everywhere, the Spirit that animates all, the Love that unites and preserves all, the Truth that heals and saves all from the miry clay of material thinking. Trust God in the morning when you waken, trust Him in the busy hours of the day, trust Him all the night. Turn trustfully to Him to guide you in your domestic and business judgments; trust Him with your destiny and your health. He has united you to Him with the bond of eternal trustfulness. Utilize this vital life-link with His presence and it will keep you under His mighty wing of universal love. Says the Psalmist, "None of them that trust in him shall be desolate."

The Everlasting Covenant

In the world of business the most common form of agreement is a contract or covenant between two or more parties. One may agree to buy, the other to sell, or one may agree to perform certain services, the other to pay for the same. The covenant represents an agreement for the accomplishing of a common purpose. The Scriptures refer to a covenant which is designated the "everlasting covenant." In Genesis we read, "I will establish my covenant between me and thee . . . for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee." Isaiah was mindful of the covenant and wrote, "This is my covenant, . . . My spirit that is upon thee, and my words . . . shall not depart out of thy mouth . . . for ever." Christ Jesus was named by Malachi as "the messenger of the covenant." He told men of the covenant, the living and working agreement between Mind and its representative, and gave in his daily experience a living example of its operation.

What is the purpose of the covenant? That God, true Mind, shall be expressed and that man, the idea of divine Mind, shall be sustained and provided for. How long does the covenant run? It is perpetual. It coexists with God and represents the eternal relationship between God and His man. When we speak of the everlasting covenant we are referring in human terms to a divine fact, the at-one-ment between God, Mind, and His idea, or creature, man. What are its terms? God, eternal Mind, provides for man life, intelligence, health, joy, permanence, by continually imparting to his consciousness thoughts of life, hope, faith, health, understanding. Such is God's undertaking. What is man's part? To reflect only the Mind which is God. Has the everlasting covenant ever been broken? No, it has not. God, Mind, always is filling the consciousness of His man with the ideas which go to make up his individuality, and the true man, as the creature of God, has no desire or capacity save to express the ideas which are of God. But, someone says, there seems to have been a violation of the covenant. Many people surely do not think the thoughts of God. And then again there are times when God does not seem to impart only good to men, for disease and disaster often appear their lot. What is the answer to this?

Evil a False Sense of Mind

The material sense of selfhood and all its unhappy conditions are the outcome of what Christian Science calls mortal mind, which is the very opposite of God, true Mind, and all His intelligent work. This mortal mind really is not Mind, for it lacks intelligence. This is apparent when we look at its products, fear, hate, greed, cruelty, failure, poverty, sin, disease. Can you associate any of these with intelligence? Of course not. Whatever lacks inteligence as its cause Christian Science teaches is negative and lacks true substance. It does not belong to God's order or to His man. How is this negative mortal mind and its mortality to be gotten rid of? By persistently denying it place or power in thought, refusing to accept its false thoughts or to give them influence over us, but letting into our consciousness only the thoughts which honor God, divine intelligence. Thus we accept little by little the government and control of real Mind and demonstrate our immunity from the influence of any other. This is not done in a moment, but it can be done. Denying evil and affirming good we find that we have an everlasting covenant with God, true Mind, and that it is in effect, that God is fulfilling His part and also enabling us to fulfill ours.

Christian Science Practical

The method of applying Christian Science might be illustrated by your defense in a lawsuit brought against you on a claim that was totally false. What would be your defense? The truth. You would show the facts, and the claim against you would fail. The truth would be your complete protection and defense. But if, because of ignorance, or fear, or negligence, you failed to make a defense against the false claim, what would happen? Judgment would be taken against you by default and you would suffer damage the same as though the claim were true. You would suffer not because the claim was true, but because of your ignorance, fear, or negligence, all negative states of thought.

So with the sufferings of mortals. All are due to the fact that we do not defend ourselves against the false claims of a material mind. Because of ignorance of our divine rights, or because of fear, or negligence, we have failed to make a proper defense, with the result that the claims have gone to judgment and we have been suffering the same as though the claims were true.

Christian Science shows men their rights under the everlasting covenant to all that intelligence or God has given them and then shows them how to defend their rights against every false claim of a material mind. Our defense against sickness is the realization that intelligence bestows only health; our defense against unhappy relationships, that God, divine Mind, governing all men, relates them all to one another harmoniously; against poverty, that the intelligence which is Love provides wisely and continually for its own. It is not enough to state or repeat these statements. They must be seen as the law of omnipotent Mind against which a negative mortal mind is impotent to project its conditions of disease, discord, want, and woe.

Loss Not of God

In that order of living and thinking which evidences the mortal or so-called material mind there is almost continuous loss and waste. Hundreds of millions are lost to industry by labor disputes, by the illness of men, by mistakes made through ignorance and fear. All these losses are traceable to mental causes and will disappear as an erring mortal consciousness surrenders to the unerring eternal consciousness of real Mind. In our individual experience, we can doubtless recall many kinds of losses. Material life is filled with them—loss of hope, loss of ambition, loss of strength, loss of employment, loss of health, loss of life. There is a long list.

But loss is negative. It is predicated on some destructive disintegrating power or influence operating against man's continuing well-being. Supreme intelligence does not evolve aught that can cause loss or be lost. The divine intelligence does not permit another power to subtract from the continuing wholeness and integrity of its universe or man. To divine Mind nothing is ever lost, for all that is exists for a purpose, is essential, indispensable, to the wholeness of creation. To material thinking anything may be lost, for mortal mind appears to make, then to lose or to destroy what was made. What God creates God maintains.

What God Has Given

In the sixth chapter of John, Christ Jesus tells of the purpose of his life-work. He says, "I came . . . not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." Then he proceeds to explain what God's will is, and he continues, "And this is the Father's will . . . that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day." Please note it is the Father's will that "of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again." It becomes of first importance to know what it is God has given to man. Christian Science shows that God has given man life, health, happiness, useful activity, intelligence, understanding, right relationship with his fellows. Christ Jesus gave proof that all these were possessions of man, gifts from God. Our work is to raise them up, mentally accept them, give them place as living realities in our lives and refuse to accept as true the misconceptions of ignorance, discord, sickness, and unhappy relationships which a material sense claims to evolve and impose upon us. These are not the things God has given. The raising up, or honoring, of what God has given us has to be done right in your thinking and mine.

John Martin has told us in one of his poems that the best of things in life are free. These are the lines:

In gloomy tones we need not cry,—
"How many things there are to buy!"
Here is a thought for you and me—
"The best of things in life are free!"
The air, the sunshine and the sea,
All gladness, beauty—these are free.
Our faithful friendships, sympathy,
The joys of living,—these are free.
The budding blossom, stalwart tree,
God's open country,—these are free.
All loving service, loyalty,
Our God's protection, these are free.
The more we look, the more we see
How many precious things are free.
The heart will find more than the eye
Of things we do not have to buy.

. . . . . .

Yes, think how very rich are we
When all the best of things are free.

Love Has Met Every Need

One of the comforting statements in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), is, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." To our material senses there appear to be many needs which have not been met. The ravages of sin, sickness, sorrow, war, and famine, all would assert that a vast number of human needs for deliverance from evil have not been met. Yet the statement stands that divine Love has met every human need, and the statement is true.

The child struggling with his mathematical problems may fail often, yet mathematical law has met his mathematical needs. In his ignorance he may doubt this, but the fact remains. So the eternally intelligent Principle, Love, has met every possible human need. And Love has met every human need by making immediately available for each of us those ideas of true Mind which, as we open our thought to understand them, displace the wrong thought-condition we call a need. "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 142 of Science and Health. For every erring human condition, or concept, called a need, there is a true idea to meet and master it. Our work is to discover through study and prayer and drawing near to God these need-meeting ideas of the divine Mind and use them to meet our needs.

Matter said the need of Lazarus for healing had not been met, and he died. Jesus proved Love had met his need and that the conscious acceptance of the Love-provided concept of man as spiritual and undying, superior to matter and material law, proved Love's provision. Daniel might have been tempted to think that Love had not met his need when he was cast into the den of hunger-mad lions. But he did not. He refused to accept the material picture and found Love's provision for his need in the divine idea that intelligent Love is the only controller of creation and never permits one of its creatures to harm another. Jesus might have thought his need had been overlooked by divine Love when his body was nailed to the cross. But Love's provision for his extreme need was proved in the activity of the Christ, or spiritual idea of God, in his thinking, which produced his resurrection from the grave and ascension out of material consciousness.

Are you believing that you have a need that Love has not met? Stop such believing. It is but a futile denial of Love's intelligent provision for every need of man. Affirm that as God's child you have no unmet need, and then proceed to discover in your God-given consciousness the true ideas which Love has provided, wherewith to dissipate the argument of matter that it can impose on you a need that cannot be supplied. Our primary need is not for money and things. It is for ideas, intelligent ideas, with which to put to flight the enemies of sickness, fear, discouragement, inferiority, inactivity, incapacity, and so on. These constructive ideas Love has provided without measure.

The Present Times

Is the world's need in these present times met by Love? It surely is, just as surely as God exists. The nature and presence of universal affirmative divine Mind has never been touched or supplanted by the empty negative mental processes of mortals, which in their totality make up what we call a world depression. Were the Master among us today he would surely say as he did when among men, "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Change your thoughts, for God's supremacy is now present to be understood and enjoyed. The eternal presence and sovereignty of the all-loving Mind has never been ended. God and His depression-destroying ideas are now present. Are we willing to open our thought to their living sunshine, or are we consenting to sleep a little longer in the dreamland of false material thinking, believing the illusion that erring mortal mind is our condition-maker and its negative thought-conditions our environment from which we cannot escape.

The Bible tells us we must overcome the world. One application of this would be to overcome our belief in a depressed world. This world depression is exposing the poverty of material processes of thought, their inability to regulate in any satisfying way the economic affairs of men. With large surpluses of food and needed products we are confronted with a surplus of destitution and poverty. Something is wrong. The blame is put here and there on various persons after the fashion of human beings whose custom is to blame someone else for their troubles. The culprit is really the false sense of mind that the whole human race has accepted as mind, the source of its thoughts, the devil described in Revelation as he who "deceiveth the whole world."

What is the remedy? A willingness to think the thoughts of divine Mind, God, thoughts of coöperation and brotherhood—a willingness on the part of employers and employees and the public to let unselfish intelligence coördinate the production, distribution, and consumption of things produced. More of the light of the divine Mind must come into and govern the affairs of men, curb fear, suspicious distrust, selfish human will, dishonesty, greed, and regulate human efforts so that it will serve the common good. The place for this higher intelligence to appear is in your consciousness and mine. Let us leave the other fellow to God. Let us take care of our mental home and see whether there are issuing forth from it from hour to hour thoughts that honor and respect God's government, or those that deny His unselfish control of the affairs of men.

Mary Baker Eddy

The citizen of the United States, as he returns to New York harbor from a distant land, looks for that great statue named the Statue of Liberty. It symbolizes strength, beauty, freedom. With uplifted right arm it holds aloft the lighted torch of liberty, the liberty based on the divine right of man to be free from all oppression.

The statue is that of a woman. To the Christian Scientist it might bring to mind the work that Mary Baker Eddy has accomplished. With thought rising above the earth-mists, even as the statue lifts its lighted torch in the night above the darkness, Mrs. Eddy has lifted up for mankind the light of the Christ, the true idea of God and His man, the real self of each one of us. Unmoved by praise or condemnation this gentle New England woman devoted her life to the work of establishing in human consciousness that idea of God and man which is mankind's deliverer.

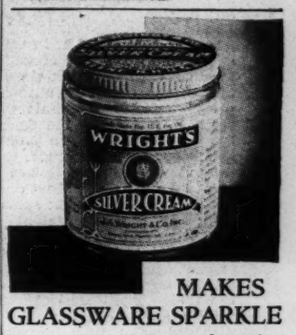
Her human experience was filled with difficulties. A frail and weakly physical body might have caused her thoughts to be centered in herself had not she reached out so resolutely for the higher verities of being. The revelation of Christian Science came to her over a long period and as the result of devout prayer, humility and a great willingness to know and obey the divine Principle that is Deity.

Sir Christopher Wren, the renowned English architect, has been honored with a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. On the tablet is an inscription in Latin which might be translated, "If you would see his memorial, look about you." The art and beauty of the buildings he designed throughout England and the world are his memorial. It may likewise be said of Mrs. Eddy, "If you would see her memorial, look about you." What would you see? Happier homes, healthier bodies, longer lives, a world-wide religious movement reaching the inner consciousness of millions, with the revelation of real manhood which her thought discerned and her pen defined.

To the great religious movements of the world the United States of America has contributed Christian Science through her whom Clara Barton, Founder of the American Red Cross, called her country's greatest woman. Her greatness was her goodness, a goodness so humble and divine that she could see the spiritual realities hidden to material sense. It was said of Gladstone that he heard the higher tones. Mrs. Eddy discerned with great clarity the higher truths of spiritual life and real manhood and made them easily available to all in her written works.

In the words of the poet Longfellow,

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.



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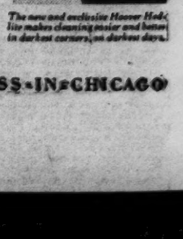

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A Word for Beauty

IT IS a custom to expect the poet, of all people, to possess that luminous and spellbinding thing, a vocabulary. Yet among the pedestrians of his everyday acquaintance how little he indulges in the caprice of exhibiting it. Those who perforce shift their conversation from commerce to the weather would look askance at the poet deliberately bent upon his flights of rhetoric. Surely, there is time, even in the rush of the moment, to give attention to the glorification of the word. The humdrum phrase does well enough for the market-place, for the exigencies of buying and selling; but "twilight, as inevitably as it brings the stars, brings a necessity for words of another sort—gentler, more provocative of magic. Why is it, then, that so many poets—even those who are my friends—hesitate to declare their heritage? Hearing them talk, one would say they were as trivial with words as the proverbial Man in the Street. Only once in a while does a glitter overtake their speech, informing it with flame. And it is a pity; for they have many verbal rockets up their sleeves, full of colored stars. Ah, the aristocracy of words! The consummate sentence molded from marble! Phrases cast in bronze!

Perhaps it is thought just a little Victorian (the poor Victorians!) to let the pellucid word betray us. We are not supposed to be as naïve as the birds that sing their song unimpeded and unashamed. We are fairly forced to be banal, since usage demands it. Above all, there must be less and less of beauty in our pronouncements, and more of the prosaic and painstaking. I wonder at times if this is an auspicious sign. Should we complacently reject the handsome raiment of thought for the sackcloth of utilitarian converse? I think not.

Temperance is a thing none of us should despise; but the art of graceful speech is not inconsistent with foresight and wisdom. The poet efficient in his craft is perhaps a diplomat as well as a philosopher, keeping the fabulous knowledge of words to himself.

I have lately been intent upon a volume by an American contemporary, a poet of no mean ability. Opening his book at random as I write, I discover words that delight the eye, that enchant the ear, but words that would astonish the conventional dinner party. One does not turn to one's companion at table and discuss Ind or Kubla Khan, nor does one speak of "the brilliant gesture of the dark." Soaked as he is in words, the poet spares us the ordeal of attending the first rehearsals of his periods. His eloquence comes to us polished and complete between the covers of a book.

For the most part, people look upon words as merely useful adjuncts, as a convenient machinery by which the affairs of life are carried on. For myself, I prefer words like Joseph's Coat of Many Colors—bright and variegated and with a nobility about them. After all, we are not anxious enough about words, their significance has not sufficiently possessed us; we do not want to be thought either too alien or too adept. There is also, I fear, a tendency to read books for the story's sake. The plumed phrase goes begging in the eagerness for action, drama, plot. So diction and style become either matters for the scholar or the dilettante, or they are ignored with cheerful indifference.

* * *

We are often contemptuous and not a little bored by a writer's preoccupation with prolonged descriptions of charming landscapes; we skip the passages of pure imagination and pass on to the fabric of the story itself. I have often thought the novel might more frequently be written with almost no plot at all. It has been done rather successfully by several novelists I have in mind. But such novels are not for the many, being produced for the author's own pleasure and that of a special audience.

Some, I presume, prefer the seaside in winter, the rolling dunes devoid of flowers and vegetation, the gray immensity of ocean. But the seaside then is rather like a bare sentence unwarmed by the tints of imagery, the golden glamour of adjectives.

That perfect object, *the word of beauty*, I decline to cast into the limbo of negligible things. Even if it is not readily translatable, it has its own excuse for being. Like music, it can be experienced for its own sake, for the mood of wonder it induces.

I must allow that there are problems to be solved and matters to be weighed in the balance; but I also allow that these same matters might be enhanced by felicitous expressiveness. No occasion is too commonplace for good manners and gracious utterance. There remains that garrulous individual who loves words, but for another reason altogether. He is the sort that would stroll through Central Park in the springtide of the year and not notice a single flower. He is a sort of juggler who tosses words about with abandon, catching them well enough, as though he had practiced his performance for hours. He is apt to do the same trick over and over again. We admire his dexterity when he first exploits it. Repetition soon grows wearisome. I have discovered a certain savor in the colloquial talk of people who are not naturally disciples of the craft of words; a certain homely beauty invests their plain and sturdy speech. However, I am strongly against those who, familiar with the unusual word, fail to honor it in the saying. Likewise, I have even less admiration for the poet, who, having spent his life in the pursuit of words themselves, would seem never to have at his command a word of over two syllables.

In a word, I enjoy words. If I advocate the employment of the radiant word, I hope I am not thought extravagant in so doing. There is a unique fascination in listening to brave and regal conversation.

* * *

The poets, I fancy, are not doing all they should to promulgate this incantation of words. And the very veterans of the craft should be intuitive enough to sense the need of endowing the American idiom with an impulsive splendor.

Conversation can be too quiescent and altogether uninspired. Beauty should be compatible with truth. The negative person is often notably in error. There is a lovely palliation in words, a gentility that is not appreciated as it should be. And I, for one, would bring them back to their high estate.

HAROLD VINAL.

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Reckoning One's Friends

Many friends (in the true sense) and innumerable friendly acquaintances—many incidents, interesting or merely amusing—crowd the canvas of memory as I look back over six-and-twenty years in the House of Commons. It was Cicero, was it not, who asked somebody how many friends he possessed?

"I really don't know!" was the reply.

"You don't know!" exclaimed Cicero; "yet you could tell me exactly how many slaves—how many horses—how many oxen and goats you possess; do you esteem your friends less worth reckoning than these?"

It seems strange that one cannot give a classified catalogue of friends and acquaintances, seeing how far these transcend all other possessions in value. But the two classes blend insolubly, so I must abandon the attempt, mentioning those only to whom I may have to refer incidentally in these most discursive notes. . . .

Love of botany, geology and archæology was the origin of my friendship with Sir John Lubbock; nor was it strained or shaken by the fiscal controversy of 1903-6, which served to shake or sever some parliamentary intimacies. Lubbock was erudite in many branches of natural science, nor did I ever come away from High Elms, his Kentish home, without fresh insight into some problem in nature. In voice and manner he was as gentle as a night moth, but there was plenty of grit beneath a quiet exterior. Without a trace of pedantry or display of erudition, he was wont to communicate knowledge to anyone with whom he happened to be walking or traveling. For instance, when he and I were botanizing one day in a tidal marsh below Greenwich, I expressed some curiosity to know why the common meadowsweet should bear the generic title of Spiræa, seeing that there was nothing spiral in the growth of its flowers and foliage. Lubbock showed me at once that the small seed-vessels of plants in the genus Spiræa are all sharply twisted, whence the name bestowed on it by Linnæus. . . .

Birrell, whose agreeable writings and lightsome talk have become known as "birrelling," was one of a little party which dined with me one night at the House of Commons. After dinner, one of the ladies expressed a wish to see Westminster Hall, whither we went. Someone having asked me of what timbers the roof was made, I replied that they were now known to be of oak from a forest in Kilkenny, adding that "it used to be considered that the timbers were of chestnut; but there were not enough chestnuts in England in those days to furnish a roof like that." "No," interjected Birrell drily. "Grant Duff had not published his third volume."

The reference was to a book of reminiscence by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, wherein many of the anecdotes were not told for the first time.

The origin of "chestnut" as a term for a stale jest or oft told tale has often been the subject of discussion, nor did I ever hear it explained till I happened to be in Philadelphia in 1913. Two of the principal thoroughfares in that city are named Chestnut and Walnut Street. In Chestnut Street used to be the chief theater in the town until a rival building was erected in Walnut Street. Keen rivalry arose between them, the partisans of the older house in Chestnut Street crowding into the Walnut Street theater to display their contempt for it, and shouting, "Chestnut, chestnut!" whenever they recognized a joke that had already been made in the other house. Whether or not this be really the origin of the derisive term I have no means of knowing.—THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL OF MONREITH, in "Evening Memories." (London: Alexander MacLehose & Co.)

The Joys of Exploration

The joys of exploration are as varied as the numbers and characters of the explorers themselves, and the joys change during the lifetime of each person. I can remember the time when my greatest ambition was to be the first to step upon some tropical desert island, or to penetrate to where no white man's foot had ever trod. Then came the period of peripatetic journeys, of covering as much ground as possible in a given time. But I soon found that the island might be "desert" in very truth, with no return in scientific loot, and the thrill soon passed of encircling a sandy spit and seeing none but one's own footprints. I came to learn that worthwhile observations of birds and animals and insects were great in proportion to the smallness of territory covered. One might shoot a large parrot or catch a brilliant butterfly as one travelled, but to go slowly or to sit quietly was to invite the acquaintanceship of many rare and interesting creatures. To be a good naturalist one must be a stroller or a creeper, or better still a squatter in every sense of the word—never a traveller.

Then came joys within joys. For to be a squatter alone is only the beginning. We can divide our observations into static and dynamic. We can wait for hours and days for the glimpse of a bird, or for the courtship of a spider, or spend a whole night of the full moon in hopes of seeing a jaguar or a vapock, not from the point of view of a man, but from that of another jaguar or another water opossum. This method is of vital importance, and probably four-fifths of creative study of life histories must be gleaned in this manner. But there remains a residue of technique which excels all. . . . It is the supreme achievement, the essence of intelligent deduction, which, when successful, brings to us a great feeling, never of conceit or egotism, but of gratitude, of awe, at having been permitted somewhat to enter into the very life feelings and intimate habits of wilderness folk.

A vocal bond is an unforgettable relationship. It is probably that every creature which has ears and can become audible has some sound to which it will react at once, and toward which it will immediately fly or run or creep or hop. With the miserable range of whistled or uttered tones which is our degenerate heritage we can rarely command or put this into practice. One of my first successes was the master sound of the chickadee. One could whistle chicka-dee-dee-dee-dee until Parusperfect and be rewarded by nardly a turn of the head. But in an unseasonable February thaw, when one felt spring and dreamed spring, but knew better than to say Spring, if we wetted our lips very carefully and holed down to finest whistle diaphragm, the resulting high, twotoned phoe-be! might bring a blackcap to our very face. My happiest refinement of this was when I learned to bring a jungle wren of the genus Leucolepia to my feet from a quarter mile distance across a tropical swamp, by a single, almost inhumanly high tone: and this is one of the wariest of wrens, most difficult to stalk. I derive a keen, childish joy from the knowledge that if today I enter a tropical jungle and send forth a high, thin penny-whistle of a sound on exactly E flat above middle C, every sloth within nearing will either answer or slowly and painfully begin to turn in my direction. A half-tone above or below will be the same as silence to these creatures, and I feel mentally the richer for knowing the utterly useless fact of the exact master sound of the sloths.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Nonsuch: Land of Water," (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© J. Peterson, Lerwick, Shetland

Standing Stones of Stenness, Orkney

THE visible monuments of earth's buried past, stubbornly defying the ebbing tide of time, have always provided man with abundant material for research and speculation. Some have yielded their secrets; others, in their origin and purpose, still remain unsolved. Among the latter are included those which are popularly known as Standing Stones. True, antiquarians, here and there, claim to have satisfactorily read their riddle, but the fact that authorities differ classifies them as still among the things mysterious.

The Standing Stones of Stenness in the Orkneys are, of their kind in Britain, second only to those of Stonehenge. They stand or lie, many of them where they have fallen, on the shores of a lonely loch in a setting where no touch of the restless present disturbs the solemn stillness of ages past. Only the touch of the archæologist has, in recent times, desecrated their temple, and his spade has discovered much that is of interest. Prehistoric tumuli or barrows with numerous man-made relics of those primitive times have been unearthed, including a chambered mound which in its size and construction is almost unique amongst such monuments. In this group of standing stones is the Stone of Odin, of which mention is made by Scott in "The Pirate." It is pierced by a circular hole; and for long in this district an oath, taken with the hands joined through the Stone of Odin, was considered unusually binding.

A great deal has been written and argued about the origin and dates of these emblems of a rude age. Are they of the Pictish period whose beginnings rise from the mists of the fabulous? Did they serve the weird religious rites of the early Druid priests? Or are they of the later day of the roving Northmen, who certainly have left their traces upon and around them? It is a moot question, but one thing they clearly show: how far man himself has risen since their crude outlines first were lifted against the darkening skies.

The Gladness of Nature

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
When our mother Nature laughs around;
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the gossip of swallows through all the sky;
The ground-squirrel gayly chirps by his den,
And the wilding bee hums merrily by.

The clouds are at play in the azure space,
And their shadows at play on the bright green vale,
And here they stretch to the frolic chase,
And there they roll on the easy gale.

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower,
There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree,
There's a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ray,
On the leaping waters and gay young isles;
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy gloom away.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Poems.

Tilværelsens uforanderlige Kendsgerninger

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

UNDER en Samtale med nogle af sine Venner, og som Svar paa et Spørgsmaal sagde Kristus Jesus disse mærkelige Ord: "Og paa Jorden skulle Folkene ængstes i Fortvivlelse, . . . medens Mennesker forsmægte af Frygt og Forventning om de Ting, som komme over Jorderige". Dette synes at antyde, at man næsten kan være sikker paa, at Fortvivlelse og Frygt følger med Iagttagelsen af Verdens Tilstande, hvis disse Tilstande alene betragtes i den menneskelige Kundskabs flakkende og usikre Lys. Jesus talte til de Mennesker, for hvem han havde aabenbaret nogle af den aandelige Tilværelses uforanderlige Kendsgerninger. Naar han derfor sagde til dem: "Og ikke et Haar paa eders Hoved skal gaa tabt. Ved eders Udholdenhed skulle I vinde eders Sjæle", vidste han, at hvis disse Mennesker betragtede Tilstandene i deres individuelle Oplevelse og i Verdens Oplevelse i det klare Lys af deres Forstaaelse af Tilværelsens uforanderlige Kendsgerninger, vilde de aldrig "forsmægte af Frygt".

Disse Jesu Ord, som gengives i det en og tyvende Kapitel af Lukas Evangelium, giver os—i Lyset af Christian Science [Kristen Videnskab]—i denne Tids tilsyneladende Lidelse og Nød ikke alene Mod til at fortsætte, men ogsaa en frydefuld Følelse af sikker Sejr.

Christian Scientists hele Verden over anerkender ydmygt og taknemmeligt, at Mary Baker Eddy i Lærebogen i Christian Science *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, som er baseret paa Bibelen, har aabenbaret den aandelige Tilværelses Kendsgerninger til denne Tidsalder og for alle Tider. Den Dag i Dag er det ud over enhver Tvivl blevet demonstreret af alvorlige, ydmyge og opofrende Christian Scientists, at Synd og Sygdom, Smerte og Savn kan udslettes fra den individuelle menneskelige Oplevelse; og undertiden sker denne Befrielse øjeblikkelig. Lad det her være sagt, at vi tidligt i vor Oplevelse og vort Studium af Christian Science lærer, at det heldige Udfald af vor Demonstration af den virkelige Tilværelses Kendsgerninger staar i nøjagtigt Forhold til vor Forstaaelse og vor Erkendelse af Sandheden og af vor tilsvarende Vægring mod at antage de elendige Tilstande som virkelige, hvor øjensynlige de end kan synes at være for de materielle Sanser. Til alle Tider gælder Jesu Formaning: "Søger først Guds Rige og hans Retfærdighed". Kan vi ikke omskrive disse Ord og sige, Søger først Tilværelsens Kendsgerninger?

I følgende Ord fremhæver Mrs. Eddy denne samme Tanke (*Science and Health*, S. 370): "For at være udødelige maa vi forsage den dødelige Opfattelse af Tingene, vende os bort fra den falske Forestillings Løgn til Sandheden og høste Tilværelsens Kendsgerninger fra det guddommelige Sind"; og i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 37) siger hun endvidere: "Det udødelige Sind er Gud, og dette Sind bliver manifesteret i alle Tanker og Ønsker, som drager Menneskeheden imod Renhed, Sundhed, Helighed og Tilværelsens aandelige Kendsgerninger".

Denne Lære, som udtrykker sand Medfølelse, levner ikke nogen Plads for Mangel paa Sympati mod dem, der endnu ikke er bevidste om Tilværelsens aandelige Kendsgerninger, og som derfor synes at være i Nød. I den kristne Mesters Liv og Handlemaade kunde der ikke nogen Sinde findes den ringeste ufølsomme Ligegyldighed over for hans samtidiges Nød; men stedse og altid den milde alt omfattende Medfølelse, som blev udtrykt i Gerninger som naturlig Venlighed og praktisk Hjælpsomhed. Men Mesteren vidste med Sikkerhed, at Helbredelse—Frihed fra Sygdom og Disharmoni af enhver Art—kun kan komme som et Resultat af, og i Forhold til, vor Kundskab om Sandheden—Tilværelsens uforanderlige Kendsgerninger.

Derfor kan et Menneske ved udholdende daglig Bestræbelse blive mere og mere opmærksom paa disse guddommelige Kendsgerninger. Efterhaanden som han stræber stadig at vide, at Gud, Aand, er Alt-i-alt, at Mennesket er Guds Billede og Lignelse, staar det lidt efter lidt klarere for ham, at Materie, materiel Forestilling, ikke er, og aldrig har været, virkelig. Dette leder til Erkendelsen af endnu en anden stor Kendsgerning, nemlig, at i den virkelige Tilværelse er der ikke noget saadant som materiel Tid eller Sted. Nu er vi i Stand til i det mindste i nogen Grad at være vidende om Guds, det uendelige Godes, Livets, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens bestandige Nærværelse. Efterhaanden som vi stræber dagligt at kende disse store Kendsgerninger, som ligger til Grund for alt, og trofast bliver i Tilværelsens Sandhed, faar vi Evne til at se og til at bevise de haarde og elendige menneskelige Tilstandes Uvirkelighed og fuldstændige Magtesløshed. Denne Bevidsthedstilstand, som er baseret paa den aandelige Tilværelses uforanderlige Kendsgerninger, genspejler den helbredende og opretholdende Sandhed. Der er derfor ingen uharmonisk materiel Forestilling eller Tilstand, hverken individuel eller national, som ikke til sidst vil vige for denne Bevidsthed om Tilværelsens Sandhed, der var den Magt, som stod bag alle Jesu Helbredelser og frelsende Gerninger. Efter som vi dvæler ved disse mægtige Kendsgerninger, rinder vor Mesters Raad til Menneskene paa hans Tid os i Hu: "Tager mit Aag paa eder, og lærer af mig; thi jeg er sagtmodig og ydmyg af Hjertet; saa skulle I finde Hvile for eders Sjæle. Thi mit Aag er gavnligt, og min Byrde er let".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Introduction

You and I like winter seas,
And warm grass in the sun;
Cool, moonless nights, and strong young trees;
Days just begun.

Twisty roads, and clear old chimes;
Books by the armful, sledding,
Valley lilies, nonsense rhymes,
Fog spreading.

The sudden way a fall day ends,
And every kind of weather.
It was our many mutual friends
Brought us together!

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

Unchangeable Facts of Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE course of a conversation with some of his friends and in answer to a question, Christ Jesus spoke these remarkable words: "And there shall be . . . upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; . . . men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." This would seem to indicate that perplexity and fear are almost certain to accompany the observation of world conditions, if these conditions be faced in the flickering and uncertain light of mere human knowledge. Jesus was speaking to men to whom he had revealed some of the unchangeable facts of spiritual being. When, therefore, he said to them, "But there shall not an hair of your head perish. In your patience possess ye your souls," he knew that if those men faced the conditions of their individual experience, and of world experience, in the clear light of their understanding of the unchangeable facts of being, their hearts could never fail them for fear.

In the light of Christian Science these words of Jesus recorded in the twenty-first chapter of Luke's Gospel give us, at this time of apparent suffering and distress, not only courage to carry on, but a joyous sense of certain victory.

Christian Scientists the world over humbly and gratefully acknowledge that Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," based as it is upon the Bible, has revealed to this age, and for all time, the facts of spiritual being. It is today being demonstrated beyond doubt by earnest, humble, consecrated Christian Scientists, that sin and sickness, pain and privation, can be wiped out of individual human experience; and sometimes this liberation takes place instantaneously. Let it here be said that early in our experience and study of Christian Science we learn that our success in the demonstration of the facts of real being is in exact proportion to our understanding and realization of the truth and our corresponding refusal to accept as real distressing conditions, however obvious they may seem to the material senses. At all times the injunction of Jesus holds good, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." May we not paraphrase these words and say, Seek ye first the facts of being?

In the following words Mrs. Eddy emphasizes this same thought (Science and Health, p. 370): "To be immortal, we must forsake the mortal sense of things, turn from the lie of false belief to Truth, and gather the facts of being from the divine Mind;" and again, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 37), she says: "Immortal Mind is God; and this Mind is made manifest in all thoughts and desires that draw mankind toward purity, health, holiness, and the spiritual facts of being."

This teaching, expressing true compassion, leaves no room for a lack of sympathy toward those who as yet are unaware of the spiritual facts of being, and who therefore seem to be in distress. No trace of callous indifference towards the distress of the people of his day could ever be found in the life and conduct of the master Christian, but ever and always that gentle, all-embracing compassion which was expressed in deeds of simple kindness and practical helpfulness. But the Master knew for a certainty that healing—freedom from disease and discord of whatever kind—can come only as a result of and in proportion to our knowledge of the truth, the unchangeable facts of being.

An individual, therefore, by persistent daily effort can become more and more aware of these divine facts. As he strives to know constantly that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, that man is the image and likeness of God, it gradually becomes clearer to him that matter, material belief, is not and never has been real. This leads to the perception of yet another great fact, namely, that in real being there is no such thing as material time or space. Now are we able, in a measure at least, to become aware of the ever-presence of God, infinite good, Life, Truth, and Love. As we strive daily to be aware of these great basic facts and steadfastly abide in the truth of being, we are enabled to see and prove the unreality and utter impotence of hard and distressing human conditions. This state of consciousness, based as it is upon the unchangeable facts of spiritual being, reflects the healing and sustaining truth. There is therefore no discordant material belief or condition, individual or national, that will not yield ultimately to this consciousness of the truth of being, which was the power behind all the healing and redeeming works of Jesus. As we dwell upon these mighty facts, the advice of the Master to the men of his day comes back to us: "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Through the Italian Alps

Punctually to the minute the long train glided out of the station, without the whistling, the letting off steam and the prodigious puffing and clouds of white smoke, which belong to those powerful twentieth century descendants of Robert Stephenson's masterpiece. Gradually the train increases its speed and the suburbs of Genoa give place to small holdings, and the small holdings to farms and open country. Not one inch of the fertile soil is uncultivated. Terrace upon terrace of vines, olive, fig, peach, interspersed with small patches of barley or green fodder for the cattle, reach to the summits of the hills. Nearly every house possesses its patch of almond and peach trees, now in full bloom. Tall and stately cypresses on the slopes are silhouetted against the deep blue of an Italian sky.

As the train gradually climbs up, the nature of the country begins to alter. Intense cultivation gives place to larger farms, and vines to grain fields and the Lombardy poplar. The visitor to the country may often wonder what uses there are for so many poplar trees, so abundantly are they planted. Presently the outskirts of a large town appear, houses become more numerous and in a few minutes the train draws up in the spacious station of Turin. Passengers get out and others get in.

After a short stop, the journey proceeds. The city is left behind as the train ascends the valley of the Po. The landscape changes and the more open country alters its aspect. The hills become higher and more rugged. Villages cling to precipitous crags. On every side waterfalls cascade down the hills. At intervals huge pipe lines, carrying water from mountain heights to the power houses in the valley, come to view, twisting and curving round Alpine contours, like the coils of some giant snake. Presently higher Alps appear at the end of the valley, still covered with winter snows. The air grows fresher as the train mounts. Trees become less frequent and the snows creep down lower. The valley narrows. Towering peaks, riven and seared by the avalanches of centuries, close in, hiding the afternoon sun behind their black masses, and filling the depths with winter gloom.

The train pulls into a station. Customs officials enter the carriages asking us in French: "Have you anything to declare?" It is Modane, the frontier between Italy and France. The Customs passed, a tour of inspection of the little town is made, for there is over an hour to wait before proceeding onwards. Quaint little shops line the one tortuous street. A few cyclists, a score of pedestrians, the inevitable "gendarme," and a couple of horse-drawn vehicles, seem to comprise the population of the village. Life does not move fast or furiously in this Alpine retreat. Presently the train proceeds. The Mont Cenis tunnel, one of the first tunnels to pierce the Alps, is passed. Light begins to wane as the express gathers speed on the down grade. The mountains become black shapes and night falls, while the train hurries on through the plains of France, to Paris and Calais and the sea.

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Filipinos Expect U. S. Will Reopen Islands Question

Coming Pacific Conclave Thought to Point Way to Reconsideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—The invitation of the United States to Japan to send representatives to confer on their general relations in the Pacific has led some of the Filipinos to hope this will mean a reopening of the Philippine question as a necessary part of the American-Japanese conference.

The Japan-mandated islands, the Marianas, Carolines and Marshalls, lie so close to the Philippines that any discussion concerning these mandated islands must also concern the neutrality of the Philippines.

Since it is contended by many of the Filipinos that permanent retention of the United States naval bases and military posts in the Philippines would forestall the recognition and neutralization of an independent Philippines, the future of the islands is believed certain to be considered again in Washington, even though it has been stated that Congress would not consider the question further until legislative action had been taken in the Philippines on the proffered Hawes-Cutting-Hare law.

Section II of the law provides that the "President is requested, at the earliest practicable date, to enter into negotiations with foreign powers with a view to the conclusion of a treaty for perpetual neutralization of the Philippine Islands, if and when Philippine independence shall have been achieved."

"The large group of Japanese living in Davao," said a Filipino lawyer, Francisco Lavides, "which has virtually become a Japanese colony in the Philippines, is certain to be a constant source of friction between Japan and an independent Philippines." He suggests, therefore, that while Japan might object to retention of United States naval bases and military posts in a neutral Philippines, other countries as well as the Filipinos might look with disfavor upon extreme Japanese landholdings in Mindanao.

He urges that while this conference is being held in the United States, it is an opportune time for the Filipinos to forget their party differences and to unite in their attempt to have this problem brought up for discussion. More clarification of the problem of Philippine neutrality and the large Japanese landholdings in Davao is thought essential before the law can be accepted or rejected.

Banker Foresees Signs Of Economic Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Signs of economic recovery are most evident in the opinion of Mr. F. M. Law of Houston, Texas, vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, and slated to be that organization's next president, who, with Mrs. Law, is in Charlotte visiting their son, F. M. Law Jr.

Mr. Law, who has traveled a great deal in various sections of the nation during the last few months, declared he had observed everywhere a feeling that the country is emerging from the period of economic stress and that "if we just sit steadily in the boat for a few months longer," conditions should soon noticeably begin to get better. "For one thing," declared Mr. Law, "I have noticed everywhere evidence that the people feel that we have a real leader in the White House who is honestly and sincerely trying to work out a solution of our troubles."

Carolinians Launch Governmental Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Institute of Government will launch two experiments without precedent in this State during its 1933 session, June 1-3.

The first will inaugurate the practice of joint annual conferences between city aldermen, county commissioners, state legislators and federal representatives, who for more than 100 years have legislated for the same people in overlapping governmental units without coming together to formulate cooperative action. The second experiment will be the practice of interpreting the acts of each session of the General Assembly to all local governmental units affected thereby. Attending the 1933 sessions of the institute will be many prominent officials from all parts of North Carolina, including the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, prominent jurists and others engaged in the administration of State affairs.

'Keep Holliday' Is Cry Heard in Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—Business men of the Philippine Islands are urging the retention of Vice-Governor John H. Holliday in the Philippines until after the next legislative session, which opens July 16. Mr. Holliday has filled the post of Acting Governor-General during the interim between the departure of Theodore Roosevelt and the arrival of the newly appointed Governor-General Frank Murphy.

Mr. Holliday was very close to former Governor-General Roosevelt during his stay in the Philippines, first as legal adviser and later as Vice-Governor, and it is felt by the business men that the presence of Mr. Holliday in Manila during the first few months of the incumbency of a new Chief Executive would be of great service, especially as Governor-General Murphy will have so little time to acquaint himself with conditions in the Philippines prompting legislative action during the coming session.

Nation is Protector of Child In Eyes of United States Law

Closer Regulation of Industrial Conditions for Youth and of Juvenile Courts Shows Rapid Social Progress in America

The Law as It Affects Juveniles
Fifth of Six Articles.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Juvenile law in the United States is based on the conception of the old English common law that the state owes a duty of protection to children that it does not owe to adults. Therefore while children share with grown-ups in the general provisions of the law with respect to sanitation, housing, property, police, minimum wage and hours, all that contributes to the general comfort of the family, there has in addition been built up for minors a code to safeguard their own special interests. More and more is that code being shaped and refitted to emphasize that the law is not only the punisher, but the protector and hence the preventer of crime.

The Federal Children's Bureau, founded in 1912, the First White House Conference of 1909, the Child Welfare Conference of 1919, and the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection in 1930 are further evidences of the intention of the Government to put watch over the interests of children.

Since the Children's Bureau was founded, the birth registration area has been established, mothers' pension laws have been extended from two states to 45 and the District of Columbia, juvenile courts have been set up in all but two states and family courts in all but 13, the probation service has been extended from large cities to small rural communities, 47 states have bureaus of child health and more than half the states have bureaus or divisions of welfare departments for children, more than half the states have set up children's commissions, and state legislation relating to children has been coördinated and modernized.

Many Children in Trades

The outstanding attempt at federal legislation has been the proposed child labor amendment, which was passed by Congress in 1924 to give itself power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years old. To date 10 states have ratified and 22 have rejected the amendment, a favorable action by 36 being required to make it law.

At the turn of the century when the National Child Labor Committee was organized, 1,750,178 children, or one out of every five, was gainfully employed. In April, 1930, more than 2,000,000 boys and girls under 18 years old, or one out of every nine, were working and 180,000 under 16 years old had left school to work in that year despite the fact that many adults were unemployed. The number of children at work has now been greatly reduced by general employment conditions, but there has been a consequent propulsion of children into street trades, industrial home work, domestic and personal service, industrialized agriculture, employments that are least regulated and therefore most subject to the abuses of long hours and low wages.

While the federal amendment has not yet become law, nearly every state by now has some kind of 14-year age limit for entering industry, valid at least during school hours, and a few are as high as 15 and 16 years. All states regulate the hours of work, the majority having an eight-hour day for children under 16 with a few states above and a few below this standard. Restriction of night work for children is the general practice with 6 or 7 o'clock the closing hour in two-thirds of the states.

Juvenile Courts' Progress

One of the greatest advances has been the establishment of juvenile courts, through which about 200,000 children pass annually. Most large cities now provide such courts with the opportunity for children to be heard separately from adults, at a different time and preferably in a different place, detained in separate buildings from adults, and committed where commitment seems necessary to children's institutions. The present problem is to extend the courts to rural communities and to obtain a uniform level of efficiency in work.

There is a marked tendency in social treatment to consider that children are better off in their own homes than they would be in institutions and so mothers' pensions, or "assistance to parents' funds," laws, first passed in Illinois and Missouri in 1911 now have been enacted in 45 states and the District of Columbia.

According to the federal children's bureau there are in addition to the 200,000 children being cared for under pension laws in their own homes, 218,000 children under the care of private and public agencies and institutions, and 335,000 so-called handicapped in hospitals and special schools.

In 31 states legislatures have recognized the importance of better regulation of child-placing agencies by passing statutes requiring the annual licensing or certification by the state public welfare authority of agencies caring for children.

Adoption of Children

There now are 33 states by statute regulating the importation of dependent children for the purpose of placing them in family homes, eight of the states also regulating the exportation of children for this purpose. The laws are designed to protect the state from possible future financial or social responsibility and also to protect the child with respect to conditions in the family of which it is to become a member.

Thirty states have passed laws requiring boarding homes for children to be annually licensed, 24 naming public or child welfare agencies as the authority and six naming health agencies as the authority. It is the duty of those in authority to determine whether there is actual need for such a home in a particular locality, the fitness of the home, as well as the persons in it, the experience necessary for those employed in it, and other considerations insuring the care which children require and which they should have in the best interests of the state.

Originally laws on child adoption were intended to provide procedure by which the child could be legally transferred from the natural to the adopting parent. These now are gradually being displaced by legislation which emphasizes the care and protection of the child. This tendency is noted in the legislative expressions designed to guide the judge in making decisions and requiring that, before adoption, he shall be satisfied that the petitioning foster parents is "of good moral character and of reputable standing in the community and of ability properly to maintain and educate the child and that the best interests of such a child would be promoted by the adoption," or "able and morally fit to have the care, supervision and training of such child."

Between 1925 and 1929, 27 states either enacted new legislation or amended their old laws on adoption. Some of the new provisions involve a social investigation of the adopting family, a trial period of residence for the child in the proposed home, restrictions upon parental transfer of the custody of the child, licensing of child-placing agencies and maternity homes as well as supervision of placing and adoption of children from these agencies or homes.

The minimum marriage licensing age has been raised by statute above the common law age of 14 years for boys and 12 for girls in 37 states and the District of Columbia. The highest statutory minimum is in New Hampshire which requires boys to be 20 years old and girls to be 18. In the other 36 states the ages run from 14 to 16 for girls and with a few exceptions from 16 to 18 for boys. Parental consent is required in 30 states and the District of Columbia for boys under 21 years old and girls under 18, in one for boys under 20 and girls under 18, and in two for girls only under the age of 18.

High School's Papers Win Newspaper Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Coming on the heels of an announcement that High Life, the Greensboro High School newspaper, had won the all-American title with the National Scholastic Press Association, Prof. Charles W. Phillips, principal of the school, received notice that Homespun, also a high school publication, had just received the same title by the same association.

Homespun attained a score of 900 out of a possible 1000 points. On literary features it received 390 out of a possible 400 points; on versification 100 out of a possible 100; on humor 55 out of a possible 75; on art work 130 out of a possible 150, and on typography and make-up 225 out of a possible 275. This is the fifth consecutive year Homespun has received the title from the National Scholastic Press Association.

Forestry Corps Mobilizes At South Carolina Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—South Carolina's first contingent of 175 recruits of the civilian conservation corps have arrived at Fort Moultrie for a two weeks' training period in preparation for going to work in the forests.

Preparations for quartering the recruits are practically complete, a tent city used by the citizens military training camp having been placed at their disposal. Maj. Ralph C. Holliday has been assigned by Col. Gilbert M. Allen as camp commander. Instructions regarding the arrival of later contingents are lacking, but the number to undergo training is expected to be materially increased. Activities of the C. C. C. will not interfere with regular military routine, officers at the fort said.

Drop in Jobless Noted By Georgia Aid Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — An 8 per cent decrease in unemployment during April in Fulton County and Atlanta was revealed by Mr. W. E. Mitchell, chairman of the special relief committee for this section, at the monthly meeting of the relief forces recently in Atlanta.

This is the first decrease in unemployment to be noted here since the relief committee has been formed, for over a year, Mr. Mitchell stated. It affects about 4500 persons. Further relief is expected by the committee when the national reforestation program gets under way.

North Carolina Family Takes Teaching Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Among those graduating this year from the Appalachian Teachers' Training College at Boone, N. C., are three members of a family—a father, a son and a daughter, all of whom are receiving their B. S. degree. They are Mr. Roy Dotson, his son, Mr. Hight Dotson, and his daughter, Mrs. Ola Dotson Furr.

The mother previously attended the same college and is now engaged in the work of teaching. Although the father received his high school diploma only last year, qualifying at the Cove Creek school, two years after his son had received a diploma from the same school, he has taught in three counties, over a period of 33 years.

Farmers in Georgia Hopeful, Banker Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Renewed confidence and optimism are expressed by Georgia farmers throughout the cotton section, Mr. H. Mills B. Lane, chairman of the board of the Citizens & Southern National Bank, declared, upon his recent return to Savanah after a tour over the State's farming districts.

Remarkably few people are seen upon the roads, Mr. Lane stated, most of the farmers being engaged in planting their crops for the season. Nearly all the farm land suitable for planting is being cleared for crops and much cultivation is already under way, Mr. Lane said.

Georgia Solicits Funds For World Fair Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In order to raise funds for a Georgia exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition, a luncheon was called in Atlanta by Gov. Eugene Talmadge, at which were present leading business and professional men from all parts of the State.

"It is just a case of whether Georgia business wants to be represented or not," Governor Talmadge said at the luncheon. "I think the State should be represented." The sum of $15,000 of a needed $35,000 was subscribed at the luncheon, Mr. Scott Allen, chairman of the committee to raise the money, stated, and expressed the opinion that the remaining $20,000 certainly would be obtained.

Virginia Asked to Make Preserve of Monroe Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—At meetings of the Board of Trade of the town of Colonial Beach and the town council of the Virginia resort city, the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved, That the Governor of Virginia be, and he hereby is, earnestly requested to take immediate measures to acquire so much of the birthplace of James Monroe as may be suitable for the purpose and to set laborers to work under the supervision of competent landscape engineers to build there a public preserve, upon a scale commensurate with the great character born there on April 28, 1758."

Repeal Convention Bill Upheld in Alabama Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The repeal convention bill, passed by the last Alabama Legislature, binding delegates to a majority vote of the whole, which means that delegates will run for election on a platform of "for" or "against" repeal, with the ballot also worded to allow the voter to mark his choice of repeal or non-repeal, has been upheld by the supreme court of Alabama.

This election in Alabama in which interest already is running high, will be held July 18 and the convention August 8.

Georgia County Keeping Within Budget Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Fulton County is keeping within its budget, Mr. George F. Longino, chairman of the county commission, stated here at a meeting held to consider county finances.

The 1933 budget is placed at $3,047,758, as compared with $3,717,839 for 1932, and according to the county auditor, a deficit of $621,889 will be reduced to $618,544. The county income for the year will be reduced $497,894, the auditor stated.

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Private Beach; Fine Golf Courses
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Excellent
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A complete summer resort located on a 2000-acre estate in the heart of the White Mountains. Accommodations for 250. Superior cuisine. Special July and Sept. rates. Opens June 26. Booklet on request.
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WHITE MOUNTAINS
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A small hotel accommodating 125 guests. Situated among mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding, lawn putting. Spring water, farm products. Rates in keeping with the times.
Open June 14th
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Lake Sunapee, N. H.
"The House of Good Food"
Many rooms with twin beds and private baths. Select clientele. Reduced rates.
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Write for book describing activities.

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In the White Mountains
Opens May 25th, 1933
Golf Course open May 28th
HARRY H. RANDALL, Manager
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Maine

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Write for booklet.
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BROOKLINE, MASS.
Unfurnished—Yearly Basis
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AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
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Rates Reduced to $19 per Week
Guests away three days or longer are not charged for board until their return to Hotel.
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Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, opens July 1
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Cool, quiet, spacious rooms.
Located on Routes #1, 2, 28, 38, at corner of Mass. Ave. and Harvard Bridge.
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No alcoholic beverages.
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The best of the kind, connected.
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STUART CLUB
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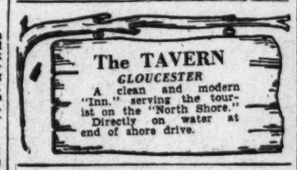

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Single room with bath	$2.50-$4.00
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Parlor, bedroom and bath for two	4.00- 8.00
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Within one hour's ride from Boston
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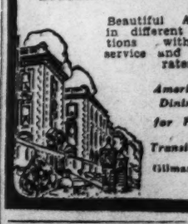

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Five minutes from The Mother Church
Large, pleasant rooms, overlooking Charles River and the Esplanade. Superb Cuisine.
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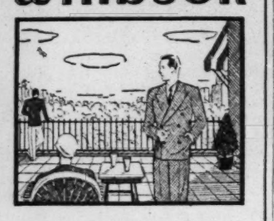
HOTEL PICCADILLY

45th Street • just west of Broadway • New York City

WILLIAM MADLUNG, Mgr.

Hotel WINDSOR



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Forty-fourth St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves.

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Also Unfurnished Suites

M. E. Fritz, Pres and Treas. C. C. Shoat, Mgr

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THE HOTEL WOODWARD

Homelike, Quiet, Comfortable, yet close to "all New York"

RATES MOST REASONABLE

Coal 'Cellophaned' To Resist Slacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—One has grown accustomed to see cellophane wrappings on commodities that range from the humble "all-day sucker" to the highly-priced packaged goods, but the Cadillac Coal Company of Lethbridge is now experimenting with "cellophane wrapped" coal.

Mr. C. S. Donaldson, an official of this company, states that the tests now being carried on at the Cadillac mine will be of great value to the coal industry. Under this process the coal is sprayed with a by-product of oil which acts in the nature of a "liquid cellophone" and which forms a film on the coal, sealing it so that it will "stand up" without deteriorating or crumbling to slack for a long period of time. This coating of the coal with the liquid cellophane makes it possible to ship the coal for long hauls so that it arrives at its destination in the original chunks instead of being partially reduced to slack and powder.

This treatment, should it prove feasible, will be of especial value in preserving piles of coal in storage which are subjected to wind, snow and rain. The Cadillac Company is making careful checks of piles of coal that have been treated with the oil and those untreated, but it will be several months before the tests are completed and the results tabulated. This Lethbridge company estimates that the cost for treating the coal is approximately 15 cents a ton which they claim is not prohibitive in cost

'Back to Farm' Move Draws 76,000 in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The "back to the land" movement launched in Canada two years ago by Canada's two railroads and the Department of Colonization has resulted in 76,000 persons returning to farming. This represents about 10,000 families, according to Mr. Robert J. C. Stead of the Department of Colonization.

"In 1930 the unemployed in Canada was estimated at 200,000," he said. "Instead of immigration being encouraged we decided to launch an effort to encouraged Canadians themselves to return to the farm. The movement is calculated to cultivate and restore self-reliance and self-help. Not a dollar of public money or private philanthrophy has been advanced either as a gift or a loan."

Alberta Blocks Petition To Abolish Beer Parlors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Although a petition reported to contain 50,000 names was submitted two years ago to the Provincial Government by the Alberta Prohibition Association, urging that a plebiscite calling for abolition of beer parlors in Alberta be submitted to the electorate, the Government has decided against this petition.

The question was debated again at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, and the House was of the opinion that the plebiscite should not be taken until the financial position of the province had improved.

Canada's Air Traffic Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL Air traffic at the St. Hubert Airport, near Montreal, showed a substantial increase in 1932 over the preceding year in the number of airplanes arriving and departing, the number of passengers carried and the amount of baggage, freight and mail, loaded and unloaded Air mail leaving the port during the year totaled nearly 50,000 pounds for points in the United States, while mail carried to places in Canada particularly to Rimouski, on the St Lawrence, where it connected with Atlantic liners, was particularly heavy.

New York State

In ALBANY, it's the DE WITT CLINTON

Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel... friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come... we'll make you happy.

a knott hotel — John J. Hyland, Manager

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Buffalo's Largest Apartment Hotel

BY THE DAY WEEK OR MONTH

Restaurant under our supervision

300 rooms with bath $2.00 up

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A Famous Hotel

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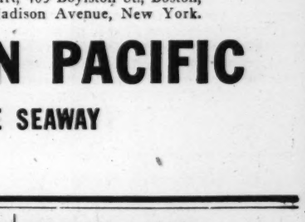

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Financial: Market Quotations

Slightly Sagging Price Tendency In Stock Market

Mixed Gains and Losses Mostly Fractional—Volume Moderate

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Financial markets were somewhat wabbly today, with shares under scattered selling.

Cotton receded slightly, and wheat lost about a cent a bushel. The stock market dipped 1 to 2 points in spots in the industrials and rails, despite an upswing in the oils, in anticipation of announcement of a federal program of control. The entire list, however, stiffened a little after midday.

Allied Chemical receded about a point, and other shares off fractionally included American Can, du Pont and Santa Fe. Radio firmed fractionally relatively in heavy trading.

Other shares up fractions to around a point included Standard Oil of New Jersey, Consolidated Gas, St. Joseph Lead, American Smelting and U. S. Steel.

The turnover approximated 3,200,000 shares.

Oil Legislation

Standard of New Jersey advanced with other oils, despite publication of its annual report showing net of only 1 cent a share for 1932. This was counterbalanced as a market factor, however, by Washington news that early introduction of federal legislation was planned.

Factors influencing profit taking in stocks were said in brokerage quarters to include failure of the rail group to break through the upper resistance level reached last September, to "confirm" the recent action of industrials, and continued strength of dollars in foreign exchange dealings.

News from the steel trade included advances in sheet and strip prices in the Chicago area. The weekly mercantile review of Dun & Bradstreet said reports of further business expansion this week were "more numerous, and indications of sustained gains were more convincing," but it found "the movement forward was at a slower pace."

Further evidence of the improvement in the nation's banking structure was shown in the weekly report of the Federal Reserve System. Gold holdings for the week ended Wednesday increased $25,474,000, making total reserves of $3,467,508,000, a new high record since Sept. 16, 1931, and representing a gain of $784,000,000 from the low of March 8. Money in circulation amounted to $5,852,000,000, a decrease of $40,000,000 for the week and $1,686,000,000 below the high of March 8 during the banking holiday.

The marked activity in the stock market during the last week was reflected in the weekly brokers' loan tabulation. An increase of $54,000,000 during the seven-day period brought total brokers' loans to $618,000,000, the highest figure since December of 1931.

Bond Trend Irregular

Mixed trends prevailed in the bond market today with various industrial groups displaying further rallying tendencies with the utilities and rails moving somewhat uncertainly.

Notwithstanding the 1932 earnings were the poorest in the history of most of the oil companies, various petroleum company loans were in demand at higher prices, including Standard Oil of New Jersey, Shell Union Texas Corporation, Phillips Petroleum and Standard Oil of New York. Rails were mixed.

Among the firmer utilities and industrials were American Telephone, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light, Goodrich, Goodyear, Lautaro Nitrate, National Dairy Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron, United States Rubber and Warner Brothers. Issues of Utilities Power & Light, Dodge Brothers, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph and American & Foreign Power sagged.

United States Government securities continued hesitant.

The foreign section was irregular. Some bonds of Germany, Great Britain, Poland and Japan were lower. Australian issues improved.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.70⅜	.70½	.69⅜	.70¼	— ¼
July	.72	.72⅜	.71	.71⅜	— ⅛
September	.73½	.73⅝	.72¼	.72⅞	— ⅜
	Corn				
May	.44⅜	.44⅜	.42¾	.43¾	— ⅜
July	.46⅛	.46⅜	.44⅞	.45½	— ⅝
September	.47⅞	.48½	.46⅞	.47½	— ⅝
	Oats				
May	.24¾	.25⅜	.24¾	.25	— ⅜
July	.25⅜	.25⅞	.24¾	.24¾	— ⅜
September	.26	.26⅛	.25½	.25⅞	— ⅛
	Lard				
May	.6.47				—.15
July	.6.52	6.57	6.40	6.55	—.15
September	.6.67	6.85	6.60	6.70b	—.22

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.63	.62	.62¾	— ⅛
July	.63¾	.62¾	.63⅜	— ⅛
September	.65¾	.64¾	.65⅜	— ⅛

Dividends

International Harvester Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 20.

United Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record May 29.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 81, both payable June 29 to stock of record June 8.

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in June, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

Railway Earnings

Chesapeake & Ohio

	1933	1932
April gross	$7,330,160	$7,499,906
Net oper inc	2,122,546	2,199,956
Surp aft chgs*	1,416,425	1,414,403
4 mos gross	30,022,963	31,610,072
Net oper inc	8,795,347	9,266,771
Surp aft chgs*	5,903,896	6,164,749

*After sinking fund appropriations.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 19	Last May 18
			—A—					
27½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	27	26½	26½	25½
80	80	7	Abraham & S pf	50	80½	80½	80½	..
8¼	3	..	Adams Express	5000	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
17¼	8	2	Adams Millis	500	16⅝	15½	15½	16¼
10⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
11⅝	7¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1500	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
74¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	2200	72¼	72	72¼	73
3	½	..	Airway Elec App	200	3	2¾	3	3
18¾	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9800	14¼	13⅜	14¼	14
2½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	21000	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
5¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2900	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
4	1⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	4	4	4	4
4⅜	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
16¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	1000	16	15½	15½	14¾
104⅛	70¾	6t	Allied Chem	33900	103¾	101	101¾	103¾
121⅝	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119	119	119	119
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3400	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	14
6⅛	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1000	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4	⅜	..	Amal Leather	2900	4	3⅜	3½	3⅜
21	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19½	21
36¾	18½	2	Amerada	4500	37½	35¾	36	35
24½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23¾
85	49½	4	Am Can	50000	83¾	81⅞	81⅝	83⅞
17⅛	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3900	17¼	16¾	16⅞	17⅜
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	500	43	42½	43	43¾
4¾	2	..	Am Colortype	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2900	22	21¼	21½	22
3¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	600	3¼	1⅞	3¼	3
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	18000	11	10¼	10½	11⅛
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2000	22	20½	20½	21
16½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	14⅜	13	13	14¾
10	3½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9½
10⅝	2½	..	Am Hide & L	5500	11⅞	11	11¼	10½
38	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	2500	39½	37¼	38½	37¼
9⅛	3¾	..	Am Ice	6000	9½	8⅞	9	8⅞
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	5000	9⅝	9	9¼	9⅝
3¼	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	3¼	3½	3½	3¼
16¾	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1500	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¾
4	1	..	Am Mach & Met	300	3¾	3½	3½	3½
12⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	12000	12¾	12	12¼	12¼
49	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	500	40	49	49	49
9¼	4	..	Am Power & La	10900	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
26½	9⅞	3	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	23½	21⅝	23	24
22¾	9	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	20⅝	20	20	20½
11⅜	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	27000	11	10⅜	10⅜	11
103	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	100	100	100	100
16½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8000	16⅛	15¼	15⅞	15⅞
28¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	28¼	28	28	28
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
18	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7000	29¾	27⅞	28⅛	28
67½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	66¾
55	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	54	54	54	54
14½	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	8000	14	13½	13½	13⅜
44¾	30	2½¶	Am Stores	1000	44⅛	44	44¾	43½
58	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	54⅞	53	53½	54⅜
117⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	42000	113⅜	109½	109¾	111½
19¼	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	26⅜	26¾	26¾	26¾
27	10⅞	1	Am WW & E	14000	25½	24	25	25¼
22⅞	9½	2	Am WW&E ct	10000	22⅜	21¼	21⅞	22¼
67	35	1	Am Wat Ipf	100	64½	64½	64½	63
13⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	3100	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
46½	22½	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	43	42	42½	43⅝
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	5
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	8000	7	6½	6½	6½
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	1500	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝
23½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	5900	21⅜	21	21	21⅞
80	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	81	81	81	80
20	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	2000	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
73	41	7	Armour Del pf	1000	73¼	72	72	..
6⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	30000	6	5½	5¾	5¾
4	3¼	..	Armour Ill B	20000	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3⅝
34½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2200	33¼	32½	32¾	32
3⅝	1⅛	..	Armold Constable	100	3⅜	3	3¼	2⅞
4	2	..	Artloom Corp	140	4⅞	4½	4½	4
3½	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13¼	3½	..	Assoc Dry Goods	2000	12¼	12	12	12½
46½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1st	200	48	48	48	..
63⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SP	25000	62⅛	60¼	61⅛	62¼
72	50	5	Atchison pf	300	72	71½	71½	73
44⅞	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	6500	44	41⅝	42½	43¼
21¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	8000	23	20½	23⅛	20⅝
20¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	19¼	19⅛	19¼	19
56½	31¼	4§	Auburn Auto	9000	51½	50	49⅝	51
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	13000	11	10¾	10¾	11
			—B—					
9¾	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	9800	8½	8	8¼	8½
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	900	30	29	30	29¼
17⅛	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	27000	17½	16¼	16½	16¾
22½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	21¾	21	21	21¾
82¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	100	82	82	82	81⅜
24	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	700	22¾	22	22½	32
89	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	88	88	88	88
13½	10	..	Barker Bros pf	30	13½	13½	13½	..
6⅜	3	..	Barnsdall A	7300	6¾	6	6⅜	5⅞
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1000	20½	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
7⅛	3½	..	Belding Hem	1700	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
14⅝	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	7200	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅜
23½	9	..	Best & Co	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅝
27⅞	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	14500	26¾	25⅜	25⅞	26⅛
61⅜	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2300	59	57⅜	58½	59
18¼	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	16½	16½	16½	17
11	2½	..	Blaw Knox	400	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
27	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2500	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅝
35⅜	18	1.60	Borden	4800	33	32	32⅜	33
13⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	3300	12¾	12¼	12¾	12⅝
14	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	14	14	14	14
2⅝	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	2	1¾	1¾	2½
8½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4700	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9600	34½	32	33⅞	31⅞
80⅜	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	76½	76	76	..
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1000	6¾	5	5	5
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1500	77¾	76¼	76¼	77
46½	28½	3*	Brown Shoe	100	45	45	45¼	45¼
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	800	8¼	7¾	8	7½
2	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	4800	2⅛	1¾	1¾	2
10	2½	..	Bucyrus Erie	9500	9	8⅞	9	7¾
11⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus-Erie cv pf	6700	12½	11¾	12½	11½
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	4300	2⅝	2	2½	2⅝
9⅞	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9½
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	1300	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
7⅜	2¼	..	Bullard	200	6½	6½	6½	7
3	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	2¾
13⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	4400	13½	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4	1½	..	Butterick	500	4	3¾	3¾	..
22¼	16	..	Byers	3800	20½	20	20½	20¾
			—C—					
19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2800	20¼	17⅝	19½	17¾
⅞	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	2	..	Campbell W&C	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	7500	5¼	4¾	4¾	4⅝
16⅛	7½	1	Canada Dry	9800	15½	15	15½	15¾
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	12500	13	12⅜	12⅝	13¼
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅞
57	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	10	62	62	62	..
63¼	30⅝	..	Case Thresh	18200	60½	58⅝	59½	60⅛
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	130	67½	65	65	65
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	95001	5¾	14⅞	15	15¾
2¾	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	2½	2	2	2
25	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	27100	25½	23⅜	23⅝	24¼
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
2⅞	⅛	..	Celotex Co pf	110	7	6¾	7	6½
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	29½	26	26	26½
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	7300	20⅞	19½	20⅝	20
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	3400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3½
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	7100	30½	29	29⅝	30
37	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	21300	36	35¼	35½	35¾
8⅝	3	..	Chi & Ill	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	3100	5½	4¾	4¾	5
1⅜	⅛	..	Chi & G W pf	2900	9¾	9	9	9¾
3⅞	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1600	4	3⅜	3⅞	3⅝
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	9200	5¾	5¼	5½	5½
10⅝	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	29600	10¾	9⅜	9⅞	10⅛
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	800	15½	15	15	14¾
6	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2100	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
14	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	13⅞	13	13	13
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3500	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
11⅞	2⅞	..	Chi R&J 6%	100	11	10½	11	10⅝
13½	3½	..	Chi R&P 7%	100	12	12	12	12½
18½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	18	17¾	17¾	17⅞
21½	7¾	..	Chrysler	42300	20⅞	19⅝	20¼	20¾
17½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	2100	17⅝	17	17	17½
56¾	45	6½*	City Ice & P pf	300	56½	55	55¼	55½
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1⅛
20¼	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	20	20	20	20¼
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅝
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	75	75	75	..
12⅝	3	..	Collins & Aikman	8200	12¾	11¼	12⅛	12
10⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	10¼	9⅞	10	10
18⅝	7	.80a	Columbia Gas	27600	17⅝	16½	16⅞	17¼
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	72	72	72	74½
13	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	12	12	12	12¼
56⅞	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	9200	53½	51⅝	52	54
13½	4	..	Comm Credit	4600	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅜
26¼	16	2	Comm Cred A	100	25½	25½	25½	25
34	18	2	Comm Invest Tr	1200	33½	31¾	32½	32⅝
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	9900	17	16¼	16¼	16¾
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	856	3½	2¾	2¾	3⅛
50	21	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	1400	36	36	36½	40½
15⅜	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1500	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	13
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	2500	11	9⅞	10½	9½
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	28600	54	52⅝	53	53½
5½	2½	..	ConsolLaundries	1100	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
9¼	6	..	Consol Oil	11300	9¾	8⅞	9½	8½
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1400	7	6⅝	6⅞	7½
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	6200	1¼	1½	1⅛	1¼
8	1½	..	Container A	3700	6¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
3½	½	..	Container B	1700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
10½	3	..	Cont Baking A	3700	8⅝	8	9¼	9½
17½	½	..	Cont Baking B	8200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
49¾	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	50½	50½	50½	49
57¾	35½	2	Cont Can	5200	56	54¾	54⅝	56
8¾	3½	..	Cont Dis Fibre	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
26⅞	10¼	1.20	Cont Insurance	3200	23¼	22½	23	23½
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	12100	3½	2⅞	3	3
12½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	23700	13¼	12½	12¾	12
74	45⅞	3	Corn Products	11300	70¼	68⅜	69	71
5½	2⅜	..	Coty	2700	4½	4⅜	4¾	4¾
33⅜	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	31½	30⅜	31	30⅝
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	700	8⅛	8	8	8¼
46¾	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	11700	44	42	42¾	43⅜
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1400	36¾	35	35	35¼
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	3	3	3	3
22½	9	..	Crucible Steel	20	20	20	20	20
42	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	41½	41	41	41¼
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	9800	2½	2½	2⅝	2½
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2700	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
50¼	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	42	41⅜	42	..
48	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	48	44	48	43½
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	49	49	49	48⅝
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	16	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
3½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	42700	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	15600	6½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
90	74	7	Cushman 7%	10	86	86	86	..
13½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1300	13½	13¾	13½	13¼
			—D—					
6	1¾	3b	Davega St	500	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3¾
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	600	11	10⅝	11	11
67¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	17200	66⅝	65	63	66
32½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	54400	32½	30½	30¾	31⅞
6½	2	..	Denver R G pf	800	6	6	6	6
19	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	1100	23⅞	23½	23½	23⅝
28½	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	500	27¾	27	27¾	27
22½	12	1¶	Dome Mines	8400	23½	22	22½	23¼
20¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1400	19	18¼	19	19¼
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2700	14½	14	14½	14⅝
17	6¾	..	Dresser A	5000	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
10½	2½	..	Dresser B	2600	9¼	9	9¼	9
65⅝	32½	2	du Dont de Nem	31700	63¾	62	62¼	63⅝
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	500	103	103	103	102¾
103	90	8	Duquesne Lt pf	230	95	94	94	94¼
			—E—					
5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	4⅝	4½	4½	5
78¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	9800	75¾	73½	75	75⅛
13⅝	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4300	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	12½
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7800	19½	18⅝	19⅝	19¼
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	2700	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
2⅝	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
8¼	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	12600	8¼	7⅝	7¾	8¼
19½	6⅜	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	18½	17	17	17½
40⅜	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	38¾	37¾	37¾	38½
51⅛	26	3	Elk Horn Coal	1100	50	50	50	50
12	4	..	Endicott Johnson	1100	50½	50½	50½	50⅝
40	20½	6	Engineers Pub S	1400	9¼	9	9	10
31	15	5.10	Engineers PS 6pf	800	33	30	30	33
10⅝	3⅜	..	Engineers PS ww	500	32½	26	28½	30
12⅛	4½	..	Erie RR	5300	9¾	9½	9½	10
9⅜	3	..	Erie RR 1pf	1900	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅜
3½	⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	900	9	8	8¾	8¾
			Evans Products	1700	3½	3	3½	3¾
			—F—					
1½	⅞	..	Fairbanks pf	11000	6	5	5½	1¼
4½	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ct	20	5½	5½	5½	..
9	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	900	5½	5	5½	..
27½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	29½	27½	29½	27½
2½	⅜	..	Fashion Park	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
3⅜	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
3¾	⅜	..	Fed Screw W	1400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
9	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	1700	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
19¼	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	600	18½	18½	18½	..
25½	15¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1400	24¾	22

Financial: News and Comment

Broadening Wave Of Buying Sweeps Country at Large

Rising Commodity Prices Give Impetus—Mid-west Cheerful

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 19—Accumulating evidence that a real buying wave has been set in motion by rising commodity prices and that the business scene is rapidly shifting from a buyers' to a sellers' market is evident in reports current here this week based on developments throughout the Middle West and the country at large. Improved business sentiment, at work for weeks, appears to be finally crystallizing into active buying such as has not been seen for several years, judging from information from authoritative sources. This trend appears to be equally evident in both retail and wholesale fields, as well as in some raw materials.

Today the business world hears through the Iron Age of a 4 per cent increase in steel output during the week, bringing production up to 35 per cent of normal. While the composite price for steel melting scrap did not change during the week, pig iron rose from $14.33 to $14.41 a gross ton, it is reported, and prices generally on iron products were being marked up, with further advances in prospect.

Steel Buying Gains

Although steel specifications from the automobile industry are not expanding materially, Iron Age reports, "orders from miscellaneous sources continue to show encouraging growth with better business emanating from plate fabricators and fair initial releases coming from the heretofore inactive farm equipment industry.

"Railroad shops in the Middle West are commencing to take steel in a small way," the iron publication reports, telling of an impending purchase by the New York Central of 7000 tons of steel, while from another source is learned that an order for 2000 tons of steel rails was placed by the Chicago, Great Western Railroad.

"With our freight business ahead of both last month and last year we feel justified in spending $120,000 for rails at this time," said Mr. Patrick H. Joyce, president of the road. "The upturn in traffic looks permanent and we are desirous of contributing to the pick-up in general business."

Iron Age further reports that while automobile company purchases may not be particularly encouraging as yet, automobile manufacturers appear to be showing faith in the permanence of business betterment by preparing for capital improvements.

"Orders for $70,000 of machine tools just placed by the Chrysler Corporation," this publication says, "constitute the first sizable purchase of such equipment since Ford retooled for the V-Eight car."

Chicago Merchants Cheered

In Chicago retail merchants appeared to be considerably cheered over the improved buying trend which developed in connection with the second annual "State Street Day" on May 17, and in commenting on this improvement Mr. F. D. Corley, vice-president and merchandise manager of the big store of Marshall Field & Co., said: "The increase in our sales is a good indication of the improvement in sentiment. Another factor which is causing increased buying now is the general belief that prices will increase. While the department stores, of course, will not raise the prices for goods on their shelves already purchased, when stocks are exhausted we'll have to buy on the market, and when we pay more we'll have to charge more."

A decided improvement in sentiment of wholesale dealers in the great Merchandise Mart here, accompanied by actual increases in sales in all the lines of merchandise sold in department stores, is noted by Mr. T. J. Reed, general manager of the Mart. In a check-up of various lines it appeared that some of them were showing an improvement of 35 to 50 per cent over six months to a year ago, according to Mr. Reed, although the average improvement appears to be from 10 to 15 per cent.

Crosley Refrigerator Business Rises Sharply

CINCINNATI, May 19—Production of electrical refrigerator division of Crosley Radio Corporation of around 400 units a day will be increased to around 700 within two weeks, Powel Crosley Jr., president, stated. The company is about three weeks behind on orders. Since its new line of Shelvador refrigerators was introduced in early April, sales have been showing increases each week.

Sales of Crosley radios have shown increases since October, in unit and in dollar volume. Three months ended Dec. 31 netted a profit of $45,469, compared with substantial losses the two preceding quarters.

Colorado & Southern Lines

Report of Colorado & Southern Lines (controlled by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows a deficit of $733,882 after taxes and charges. This compares with net income of $522,354, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 4 per cent noncumulative first preferred, to $2.14 a share on the 85,000 shares of $100 par 4 per cent noncumulative second preferred in 1931.

St. Louis Road in Bankruptcy

ST. LOUIS, May 19 (AP)—The St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad was placed in bankruptcy today by Federal Judge C. B. Faris, under the terms of the new federal debtor's law. The road had been in federal receivership since last Nov. 1, and today Judge Faris retained the receivers, James M. Kurn and John G. Lonsdale, in charge of the property.

No Waldorf System Dividend

Waldorf System, Inc., omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share due at this time. Last November directors voted to place the stock on a $1 annual basis, previous to which it had paid $1.50 annually.

Good Indication Of Improved Business

Pittsburgh, Penna., May 19

CAR loadings in the central region of the Pennsylvania Railroad have reached the highest point in more than a year, it was learned today, with Tuesday the biggest day in loadings since Dec. 1, 1931.

For the first 16 days of May car loadings were 16½ per cent above the corresponding period in April and 10 per cent ahead of last year, it was reliably reported.

Indication that the improvement is not confined to the Pennsylvania is seen in the reported 6 per cent increase in cars received from other roads by the Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh for the week ended May 10 compared with the like week of last year.

Dividend Payers Best Performers In Market Cycle

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—The ability of high-grade dividend-paying common stocks to hold their own better than low-priced nondividend-paying common stocks in a cycle of falling and rising prices is shown in a survey recently completed by Lawrence W. Schmidt, chief statistician for Administrative and Research Corporation.

Mr. Schmidt selected two groups of common stocks, one group composed of dividend payers and one of non-dividend payers. Using 100 per cent as a base average for both groups of stocks on Sept. 7, 1932, the peak of last year's market, to Feb. 27, 1933, the eve of the present advance, the dividend payers declined on average 31.5 per cent, as compared with an average decline of 56.4 per cent in nondividend-paying stocks. From Feb. 27 to May 12 the dividend-paying stocks advanced on average of 97.7 per cent of their September highs, while nondividend payers rose on average to 88.4 per cent of this base price.

"In other words," Mr. Schmidt points out, "a dollar invested at the 1932 highs was worth 97.7 cents in dividend-paying stocks as of May 12, as compared to 88.4 cents if invested in nondividend payers.

"The analysis shows the inadvisability of judging stocks, either by their performance during a falling or rising market when buying in hopes of reasonable appreciation. Stock performance during a cycle offers a much better test."

Commodity Rise Points to Higher Prices for Motors

Discussing the possibility of an increase in automobile prices, C. H. Bliss, vice-president and director of sales of Nash Motor Company, says:

"Commodity prices have been steadily increasing. Material prices are also advancing. Tire prices have gone up. Cost of finished steel has increased from $2 to $3 a ton, and further advances are anticipated.

"As commodity prices increase, the cost of materials entering into automobile construction goes up. Manufacturers have been working on close margins for months. Many cannot continue to operate on these margins in the face of increased material costs.

"The improvement in general business, brought about by rising commodity prices and renewed business confidence, and aided by the upswing of the stock market, has released some of the pent-up purchasing power of the country which business uncertainty tended to hold back.

"If this condition continues, it is quite evident that we must look forward to an increase in automobile prices."

Internal Revenue Increases in April

WASHINGTON, May 19—Internal revenue collections were up $33,860,991 in April at $89,062,187, compared with $55,201,196 a year before.

Increased stock trading raised capital stock transfer tax collections $369,505 from 1932 month to $1,525,962. Tax collections on bonds and issues of capital stock totaled $1,075,961, up $528,776.

Income tax collections declined $969,937 to $19,499,507 in April.

Gasoline tax collections totaled $7,982,100. Total of manufacturers' excise taxes collected under the 1932 revenue act was $19,360,726.

Marshall Field Mills Sold Out Up to August

CHICAGO, May 19—All Marshall Field & Co. mills producing sheets, towels, blankets, silk yard goods and hosiery are sold through until August and are working double shift, it was stated by Grant S. Mears, assistant general manager of the wholesale division.

The underwear and thread mills are operating at capacity. The blanket mill just went on double shift, while the sheet, towel, silk and hosiery mills have been on that basis for some time.

Canadian Revenues

OTTAWA, May 19—Customs and excise revenues of the Canadian Government at $8,204,192 in April, first month of the current fiscal year, were off $3,366,428 from April, 1932. Income tax collections were $4,808,323, compared with $5,260,235 a year before.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, May 19—Gross revenues of Canadian National Railway System during the week ended May 14 totaled $2,668,519, compared with $3,023,772 for the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease of $355,253.

Corn Planting Late

DES MOINES, May 19—Corn planting is late with only 15 per cent of the acreage planted, as compared with 47 per cent normally at this time. Western counties are most advanced, but the lack of germination will make some replanting necessary.

Livestock Market Continues Upward Trend at Chicago

All Classes Reach Highest Levels of the Season—Trade Very Active

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 19—Livestock markets continued the upward swing this week at the Union Stock Yards here, all classes reaching the highest levels of the season, cattle prices going back to December for an equal, while hogs cost more than they have any time since October, 1931, and lambs are selling higher than any time in over a year, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings advanced 25-40 cents, heavy steers showing gains of 50-75 cents compared with the low time last week. Trade was very active and highly competitive on all grades and classes throughout the week, especially steers scaling 1250 pounds upward, these now selling practically on a comparable basis with yearlings.

Most steers and yearlings sold at $5.35-$6.50, yearlings topping at $7.25; 1160-pound averages at the same price, while 1375-pound bullocks reached $7. Heifers showed a gain of 25 cents or more, yearlings topping at $6.25, with very few heifers of any weight having to sell below $4.50. Cows also advanced fully 25 cents, most cows selling at $3.50-$4, with strictly good kinds to $4.25, and most low cutters and cutters $2.50-$3.25. Bull prices were boosted 40-50 cents, weighty sausage descriptions topping at $3.65. Vealers ruled 75 cents to $1 higher, selected offerings scoring $7. Stockers and feeders sold strong to 25 cents higher, mostly at $4.75-$5.75, with Texas bred yearlings topping at $6.50.

Hog prices closed 50-60 cents higher than late last week, or more than $1.25 above two weeks ago. City butchers and small packers bought practically all the hogs, shippers and big packers taking hardly enough to mention. However, the latter interests received about 40 per cent of the total receipts on direct billing. The practical top Thursday was $5.45, a part load selling at $5.50. Bulk of the 180-300 pound averages sold at $5.25-$5.40, with heavier weights $5.25 downward, 140-170 pounds, $4.75-$5.30 and pigs $4.25-$4.75, while packing sows bulked at $4.50-$4.70.

Old crop lambs advanced 25 cents this week, with instances up more on in-between grades and weighty kinds, while spring lambs and fat ewes held steady. Good to choice clipped lambs sold at $6.50-$6.75, best $6.85, while strictly choice 87-pound Colorado-fed wool skins topped at $7.50. Most spring lambs sold at $7-$7.75, extreme peak $8. Shorn ewes sold mainly at $2-$3, with best at $3.25.

American Dollar Up On London Market

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The American dollar appreciated just over one cent on the London market today, closing at $3.89⅞ after touching $3.88⅞.

Speculators are believed to have evened up their books and unless unforeseen happenings arrive exchange rates are likely to be influenced by legitimate trade and business.

The French franc closed but little changed from yesterday.

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—The buoyancy of the American dollar again asserted itself today with a pre-Bourse opening of 21.95 francs and a rise to 22.10 upon small short covering.

The close today was 22.10, up one centime.

Department Store Sales Drop Less Than Seasonal

WASHINGTON, May 19—Department store sales showed a decline less than seasonal from March to April, according to Federal Reserve Board index, which makes allowance both for number of business days and usual seasonal changes. It was 68 in April on basis of 1923-25 average at 100, compared with 55 in March and 60 in February.

In comparison with last year, value of sales for April was down 9 per cent. Allowance should be made for the late date of Easter on April 16, as April included a much larger part of Easter buying than last year. Aggregate for the four months was 22 per cent smaller than last year.

Acquires More Stock Of Ericsson Telephone

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The International Telephone & Telegraph Company will receive a 35 per cent voting interest in the Ericsson Telephone Company of Sweden in place of its present 20 per cent interest, as a result of approval by Ericsson stockholders of a change in the by-laws, it was announced today.

Final ratification of the change will await action by the Swedish Government.

Sosthenes Behn, chairman of the International Company, has been elected a director of the Ericsson Company.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, May 19—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $54,000,000 during the week ended May 17 to a total of $618,000,000. This compares with $564,000,000 on May 10 and with $414,000,000 on May 18, 1932.

Atlantic Coast Line Net

Atlantic Coast Line reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $316,897 after charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on 5 per cent preferred to 38 cents a share on 823,427 shares of common, compared with a net loss of $119,843 a year before.

A Window in Wall Street

Defining Inflation

THE following definition of inflation won the third prize in a competition sponsored by the American Banking Association Journal. Since it comes closest to the definitions ventured in this column, it is reproduced here in preference to those of the first and second prize-winners, which do not seem to be objective enough. The author is H. M. Bratter, of Washington, D. C. The definition follows:

"Inflation is such a change in the amount or quality of the currency and/or bank money as to result in an increase in the general price level.

"Inflation may be brought about by a change in:

"(a) The amount of currency in use.

"(b) The amount of bank money in use.

"(c) The security behind the currency.

"(d) The security behind the bank money.

"'A' and 'b' imply an increase in amount relative to the prevailing demand for such money. 'C' and 'd' imply a decrease in the tangible value behind the money without a corresponding contraction of the amount. 'C' and 'd' refer to quality, not quantity. Under 'c' would come devaluation of the dollar or the partial or entire remonetization of silver at more than the market value of that metal."

* * *

National Recovery Bill

"If industry can move in the direction of self-imposed discipline and regulation," states Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, "an opportunity will be given it to demonstrate how effective and constructive its leadership can be." In the national industrial recovery bill the President will provide industry with that opportunity. The Government will help it to help itself. Where the Government can assist, as industry has insisted for such a long time, is

(1) By allowing it to organize without fear of government restraint from the application of the anti-trust laws.

(2) By preventing a recalcitrant minority from holding up plans destined for the good of an entire industry.

Behind industry will now loom the Government with unprecedented powers virtually to superintend "fair competition codes" and to put them into operation over the heads of obstreperous minorities.

* * *

Rugged Individualism

The bill is the greatest advance toward collectivism in the peacetime history of the United States, but on the German and Italian model, not the Russian. The new government-supervised trade associations provided for under the bill will be akin to the government-supervised cartels in Europe. In both Italy and Germany industrial parliaments exercise the functions which, under the new bill, would be vested in the permanent board which will apparently be set up in Washington. The bill would leave France and Britain the remaining custodians of "rugged individualism."

* * *

Competition Within Limits

If the bill goes into effect, the antitrust laws will be swept into the limbo of antiquated things. Gone will be a subject that has agitated the United States for four decades. The original anti-trust law was enacted in 1890. It was a response to the rise of monopoly, which appeared to the American people in the guise of a Colossus, combining first and gouging the public next. A wave of protest swept the country. Competition was elevated through the restraints of the Sherman law as the only possible protection of the public. Slogans almost made it sacrosanct. Yet, as Mr. Justice Holmes stated in 1896, six years after the Sherman measure was enacted, "It is plain from the slightest consideration of practical affairs, or the most superficial reading of industrial history, that free competition means combination, and that the organization of the world, now going on so fast, means an ever-increasing scope of combination. It seems to me futile to set our faces against this tendency. Whether beneficial as a whole, as I think it is, or detrimental, it is inevitable, unless the fundamental axioms of society, and even the fundamental condition of life, are to be changed." The Sherman law, having satisfied the public temporarily, was not rigidly enforced until Theodore Roosevelt became President. Under him the war against the trusts was intense, and Roosevelt attained the nickname of "trust-buster," the magazines of the day showing cartoons of him wielding "the big stick." He curbed the Titan—for a time. Regulatory laws particularly the passing of the act creating the Federal Trade Commission also lessened popular fear. Business continued to combine, however, in ways hidden from the law. Holding companies are one example. But the industrial makeup was neither "one thing nor t'other." The not-so-powerful concerns were the victims of price-cutting as the public in the '90's were the victims of price-raising. They pleaded for an end to competition, and public thought, though still containing memories of trust abuses, has gradually lost its zest for its slogan-created virtues. Coöperation is recognized as the supreme need, but coöperation under the ægis of the Government. President Hoover tested the new feeling by asking for a "reform in antitrust laws as applied to our national resource industries." Committee after committee has appealed for a similar relaxation in favor of one or another industry. The appeals were premature. But opinion, so slow to change, has seemingly crystallized, and again President Roosevelt has reaped the advantage of the time element.

* * *

Protecting Whom?

The new bill would seek to protect: (a) The public against the misuse of business combination for the purpose of exacting unjust prices. (b) Labor. The antitrust laws, as President Roosevelt has said, were never intended to encourage the kind of unfair competition that results in long hours, starvation wages, and overproduction. (c) Business. Permission to establish trade associations is not enough. No bill which did not prevent a minority from upsetting agreements would suffice. As an offset to the Government's power over minorities, however, the bill promises that it will not "eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them." Finally, the bill seeks to push industry back to recovery, as the title of the bill makes clear.

* * *

Back to the Guilds

A market letter, distinguished for the historical perspective along which it sees current developments, comments on the new recovery bill as "a move in the direction of the guild system of the Middle Ages, with the trade associations playing the part of the guild in the control of prices and wages, backed up by Government support—much as the power of the Tudor government was put back of the guilds in their last struggles with the rising capitalists, who cut wages and insisted on their right to boost prices above, or slash them below, what was called the 'just price.'"

* * *

President Hibben

The name of John Grier Hibben was once heard a great deal in the financial district. This was in the first few months of 1927. He and 116 members of his faculty at Princeton rallied behind the faculty of political science at Columbia University in urging reconsideration and revision of war debts. The hand of Professor Hibben, who was a former professor of logic, could be traced in the basis of the professorial plea that an unreal economic abstraction was created by divorcing the financial provisions of the loans from the moral situation in which they were asked for and given. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, in a long reply, retorted that the loans were business transactions, and this was, and is still, the opinion of the majority of Americans.

* * *

Entangling Alliances

President Roosevelt's disarmament plea was hailed here as a master stroke in political astuteness. Beyond that, few go further than to say that it bridges a gulf that seemed to be yawning threateningly ahead of world statesmen. Whether it will lead to any permanent abandonment of the twelve-year-old isolation attitude is another matter. But it does seem to many that a line has been flung back, not to Wilson, but to Theodore Roosevelt and the pre-peace conference Henry Cabot Lodge. In 1906 it was Mr. Lodge, later to be such a fervent isolationist, who supported the Theodore Roosevelt policy of participation at the Algeciras Conference in 1906, which ended a Moroccan trouble between Germany and the Entente Powers. It is worth while to give an excerpt from the speech in the Senate of this earlier Lodge:

"Mr. President, the phrase 'entangling alliances' does not mean that we should not unite with other nations on common questions, on the settlement of rights of commerce, as to the rights of our citizens in other countries, or in the promotion of those great and beneficent objects which are embodied in international conventions." Even as late as 1916, Mr. Lodge stated: "I do not believe that when Washington warned us against entangling alliances, he meant for one moment that we should not join with the other civilized nations of the world if a method could be found to diminish war and encourage peace."

From Roosevelt back to Roosevelt may be applicable in this respect as in others.

* * *

Spreading Money

One had thought that the new upward movement in prices was at present chiefly inuring to the speculators. Farmers in general have to wait for a crop before they can reap the benefit of higher returns. But apparently there is a good deal of old grain still on the farms. For a dispatch to the New York Sun from Omaha says that Nebraska farmers have made enough money in the last month or six weeks from the increase on the 1932 corn and wheat—yet remaining in their hands to pay the interest on their farm mortgages. The windfall, moreover, does not take into account the advance on hogs and cattle, which is still greater than the increase on the grain. This vies with the best news of the week. Money, to quote the old axiom of Lord Bacon, must be "well spread" before it can be called useful.

H. B. B.

Steel Industry In Birmingham Is on Upgrade

Stocks Depleted by Small-Lot Orders—More Men at Work

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 19 (AP)—Orange glows against night skies tell the story of a gradual comeback of the steel industry in the Birmingham district.

There have been no recent big orders but small lots are making up shipments that have depleted stocks.

A new blast furnace of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel Company will blow in tomorrow, and in the company's Bessemer and Russelville mines 500 men go back to work. This will put four of the 21 blast furnaces in the district to work with a total production of 1800 tons a day, 1200 tons of pig iron and 800 tons of basic iron.

Sheet and plate mills of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company here, and of the Gulf States Steel Company at Gadsden, are working on part time basis, and the wire mills of the same companies are pushing forward.

Production of pig iron in the district for April reached 30,976 tons, and steel operators estimate May will see the 45,000 mark surpassed. Steel men say, however, that railroads must begin buying equipment before the district approaches normal.

Three fabricators of structural steel have received specifications on 10,000 tons for the Southern Alkali Company of Corpus Christi, Texas, and one mill here has received an order from a railroad for 150,000 plates.

Approval of the Muscle Shoals operations bill by President Roosevelt has caused some encouragement to operators, but new orders from this source largely will be confined to the cement mills and to the coke ovens.

Boston Houses Buy Large Quantity of Oregon Wool

PORTLAND, Ore., May 19 — Adams & Leland and Draper & Company, Boston wool merchants, were the principal buyers of the 2,500,000 pounds of 1932 Idaho wool sold here Wednesday.

Graded high quarterblood wool sold at 24½ cents, in the grease, and low quarterblood at 22½ cents. Fine staple and halfblood sold on an estimated clean basis of 66 cents and good French combing at 60 cents. High three-eighths brought 56 cents.

The wools were held by the Idaho-Oregon Wool Coöperative Association. In all, 88 clips were included in lots of 13,000 to 82,000 pounds.

Savings Bankers To Hold Conference

SAVINGS bankers representing 13,000,000 depositors and almost $10,000,000,000 of deposits will meet for discussion in Swampscott, Mass., May 24, 25 and 26. It will be just 13 years since the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks was organized in Boston, so that the 1933 conference is in the nature of a home coming.

This year's program of the savings bank men will include debate of important investment questions, federal and state legislation, the outlook for the railroads and utilities, taxation and other problems of the times.

Savings bank men from 18 states are expected to be on hand.

Estimated Value Of Electric Bond & Share Company

In a discussion of Electric Bond & Share Company, which sets forth estimated May 12, 1933, values of security holdings in comparison with the company's reports for Dec. 31, Sept. 30 and March 31, 1932, Jackson & Curtis arrive at an estimated break-up value for the 5,190,275 common shares of $35 a share.

Applying May 12 values to the preferred stocks there is the equivalent of almost $225 for each share of preferred which is entitled to $100 in liquidation. The company's reported break-up value for its common stock was $23.83 as of Dec. 31; $35.58 as of Sept. 30 and $22.31 as of March 31, 1932.

In arriving at the estimated value as of May 12, securities of client holding companies are appraised at $180,000,000 compared with $128,984,000 on Dec. 31, 1932, and miscellaneous securities are valued at $20,000,000 compared with $15,000,000 at the close of 1932.

In all other respects, items going to make up the value behind the stock are computed at Dec. 31, 1932, values. In this category are net current assets of $41,929,645.

Taking into consideration improvement in foreign exchanges and other factors, it is estimated that 1933 income of Electric Bond & Share will be sufficient to cover preferred dividends 1.32 times against actual coverage of 1.61 times in 1932. After preferred dividends, it is estimated that there will be a balance of 53 cents a share for the common compared with 99 cents a share in the year to Dec. 31, 1932.

New Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Secretary Woodin invites bids for $60,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills, to be sold to the highest bidder on May 22. The bills, which will be dated May 24, will mature Aug. 23. The money will be used to meet the maturity of an equal amount of bills.

Employment In Detroit Jumps In Two Months

Gains to 155,000 From Low Point—Working Hours Increase Also

DETROIT, May 19—Industrial employment in Detroit has more than recovered the loss sustained during curtailment occasioned by the banking holiday. The total employed in the Detroit area has increased to around 155,000 men from the low point of about 105,000 on March 15.

The motor companies which were embarking upon spring production programs as a whole have restored their employment to a higher level than the pre-holiday basis.

Ford Motor Co. increased its pay roll here by some 3000 men during April, with more than 30,000 employed by the close of the month.

Chevrolet is employing around 32,000 men.

Plymouth doubled its employment during the 30 days ended May 5, when it totaled 6000.

Number of men on the Hudson Motor Car Company's pay roll has been stepped up to 8000 from between 5000 and 6000 on March 18.

Briggs Manufacturing now has 11,000 men on its roster, an increase of about 5000 in the last two months.

An important factor is the increase in number of working hours a week adopted by many concerns, resulting in fattened pay envelopes. Many of the plants previously operating two and three days a week are now on five-day week basis, with some operating a full six days.

Report of 370 Michigan manufacturing concerns to the Department of Labor and Industry showed an increase of 16.5 per cent in weekly earnings of employees during the period from March 15 to April 15.

What's Ahead for Stock Prices?

FORECASTS of eight leading financial authorities on Stocks, Bonds and Commodities are summarized in our current UNITED Bulletin. Also what stocks to buy now.

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NE-1

France Refuses To Cut Expenses Of Strong Army

Talk of Meeting Between Daladier and Hitler Definitely Squelched

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Maintenance of a strong army was the French reply today to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

Premier Edouard Daladier, rejecting a further cut in military expenses, declared in the Senate today that the French army is strong and must be kept strong.

This firm stand suddenly squelched talk of a meeting between the Premier and Chancellor Hitler.

The Government also officially denied that such a meeting was contemplated.

The Premier told the Senate that war economies had been made but that they had not impaired the army's strength.

"I affirm," he declared, "that we can have confidence in the army and I affirm that our national defense is assured."

M. Daladier said this was in accordance with the judgment of the chiefs of the army, as set forth at a recent meeting of the Superior War Council over which he presided.

The Senate immediately exempted the defense budget from a 5 per cent additional cut.

The Disarmament Conference may achieve something, the Premier said, but "for the present we would be deluding ourselves if we slackened military preparations. Only the future can tell if other peoples are ready to disarm."

In official circles it was said that Chancellor Hitler's speech before the Reichstag Wednesday had changed nothing. One person in touch with the Government said that "Hitler is still Hitler and he has merely camouflaged."

The Commentator predicted that the Disarmament Conference soon would take an adjournment for a long period.

Roosevelt Sees Gain for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

within certain defined limits, and while the United States has no equalization fund, it is planned to set aside one under authority already possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury when it is considered that the dollar has fallen to a natural level on the world markets.

"Natural Levels" Expected

Encouraging American prospects roused by the President's world initiative and the continuing successful reorganization of the domestic economy have sent the dollar up in relation to the pound, but little complaint has been heard here. London, to the contrary, is pleased to find the pound down a little, and it appears that a point at which the currencies could be balanced is approximately reached. Each country might like to achieve a little more advantage, but each will presumably have to compromise.

Only currency inflation, or damaging internal developments, neither of which is anticipated by the Administration, would send the dollar down further, and with continued improvement going on in the United States the dollar can apparently descend no lower if the rule of "natural level" is maintained.

Therefore financial interests here will have to make the most of their slight depreciation, must accept the greater discount on the British pound, and look forward to continuance at the present balance. As for the yen, with Japan's military and economic adventure in Manchuria and North China still facing an endless road, there seems little likelihood of its early improvement. Yet its depreciation has been so severe that large further drops seem equally unlikely.

Thus, in expert reasoning here, a stabilization point at least tentative, has been reached at which a currency truce could be called, pending a thorough and fundamental agreement which can be worked out during the London conference. When the curtain rings up in Kensington—where the conference meets—Mr. Hull and his colleagues hope to give the world a large token of accord.

Action Against Aggressor

In the field of disarmament, Mr. Norman H. Davis is prepared to give at Geneva further explanations of the new American policy. This program involves not only the agreement to consult whenever emergency requires but the self-evident statement that as a result of this consultation, the United States will participate in joint action against an aggressor if its Government decides upon that policy.

In effect members of the League of Nations enjoy a similar reservation at present and it is impossible to conceive of circumstances when any power would be dragged into a war of sanctions against its will. Events in the Far Eastern crisis prove this once again. By the assurances Mr. Davis is prepared to make at the proper time, he puts the United States to all intents and purposes in the same position. But merely making clear this interpretation is regarded as an extremely valuable assurance which will be welcomed by the Disarmament Conference.

Debt Policy Undecided

As to war debts, the President insists again today that he has not decided what form his action shall take—thus at least admitting that he is considering some kind of action. The latest crop of reports, which emerged last night, had the President referring the debt matter to Congress as a problem for them to settle. The congressional response: Pay up! is already a foregone conclusion.

But if Mr. Roosevelt decides he cannot get permission from Congress to negotiate on the debts, observers think it far likelier that he will go ahead, as he announced in December, and negotiate within the constitutional and continuing authority of any American President. In any event he is manifestly awaiting propitious political winds. His companion resolution giving him authority to negotiate 50 per cent tariff cuts will apparently go to Congress next week.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m))

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:15 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:45 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
2:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators.
1:05 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, "Concert Echoes."
3:15 p. m.—Talk, "Cultured English."
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Tango Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Chautauqua Opera Association.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:10-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game, Richard D. Grant, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Conservation Corps Held Peace Pursuit

Defense of the Civilian Conservation Corps against charges of mobilization in peace time for military purposes was made last night by Mr. Robert Fechner, national director, at a banquet given under the auspices of the Boston Women's Trade Union League at the Hotel Bradford.

The enrollment of young men to work at conserving natural resources is a purely voluntary matter, Mr. Fechner said. He emphatically stated that there is no ground for the fear expressed that militarism will be, or has been injected into the affair.

The presence of army men in the conservation camps, Mr. Fechner explained by pointing out that young men enrolled were, for the most part, totally ignorant of camp life, and therefore had to have training and guidance in camp discipline. This training, he said, was best given by experienced army men.

Mrs. Belmont Named For Opera Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—Mrs. August Belmont was elected to the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the annual stockholders' meeting yesterday. She is the first woman to serve on the board and was active in the campaign recently terminated for raising a guaranty fund of $300,000 for the support of next season.

Another new member is Mr. Allen Wardwell, a trustee of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, which contributed $50,000 to the fund. Completing the list of new directors are Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and a Metropolitan boxholder, and Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss and Mr. Robert S. Brewster, boxholders and members of the guaranty committee.

Two former directors, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, resigned, though Mr. Cutting remains president of the Metropolitan Real Estate Company which owns the Opera House. The board of directors is organized under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul D. Cravath, and is identical with the board of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

Newsboys Receive Honors

Fifty-three members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation received certificates of honor last evening at the hands of Senator Henry Parkman Jr., who is a trustee of the foundation. He spoke briefly to the boys on the foundation motto. "Strive, Serve, Save and Study," which was used as the basis for making the awards.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Comedy duo.
6:30 NBC, Three X Sisters, songs.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in 'Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 Bill Williams, commentator; piano duo.
9:15 "Over the Heather;" with Sandy MacFarlane.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 Studio speaker.
10:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:00-1:00—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Talk; pianist.
5:15 Y. W. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Bette Brooks and Melody Boys.
7:15 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs, sketch.
8:00 NBC, Amelia Earhart Putnam, speaker; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store: Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang, quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Country Club"; Alex Morrison; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
5:55 "Barbecue Charlie," songs.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Two-piano concert.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Organ recital.
8:15 Newspaper sketch.
8:30 Two pianos and soloist.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:15 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "Inside Story—Connie Mack," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Hill Billy George."
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club
6:00 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Fashion Revue.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:15 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; John Medbury; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Report of Atlantic City Horse Show.
10:45 CBS, Talk, Sen. Robert E. Wagner of New York.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, pianist.
5:15 "Vagabond of Air," poems.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:45 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 String quartet.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reverie," instrumental.

Testimony Shows Mrs. Mitchell Got Stock Below Value

Medalie Makes Witness Reveal $3,000,000 'Loss' by Entry in Book

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—Vigorously pushing his prosecution in the income tax evasion case against Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly president of the National City Bank, United States Attorney George Z. Medalie today forced Mr. Edward F. Barrett, a reluctant witness, to admit that Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell's books showed the total price of the 18,300 shares of stock which she is alleged to have "bought" from the banker at $3,000,000 less than it should have been at $212 a share.

Mr. Barrett, for many years Mrs. Mitchell's financial adviser, accounted for the mistake in the book entry as probably an error in computation made by his secretary.

The Government alleges that Mr. Mitchell, through the transfer of this stock to Mrs. Mitchell, was able to claim a sufficient loss to wipe out income taxes for which he would have been liable for 1929 and 1930.

Mr. Max Steuer, Mr. Mitchell's counsel, objected many times during Mr. Medalie's forceful questioning of the witness. Members of the jury edged forward in their chairs several times when the verbal encounters between the district attorney and the witness became very rapid. Mr. Mitchell watched both the prosecutor and the witness intently during the testimony.

At Mr. Medalie's request, Mr. Barrett read from Mrs. Mitchell's account book the entry relating to the purchase of the 18,300 shares of stock: "Dec. 20. 1929, at $212—18,300 shares; cost $879,600."

According to correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell relating to the transaction, read into the record yesterday, the price of the shares was $212 each. The total at that price would have been $3,879,600.

Mr. Medalie quickly noted the discrepancy and asked Mr. Barrett to account for it.

"Just an oversight," the witness replied.

"You mean that your secretary did not realize she was making an error? You gave her the figures, didn't you?" the prosecutor demanded.

"No, sir," answered the witness. "She figured it out herself."

"Then you mean she took the 18,300, multiplied it by 212 and figured out the total cost?"

"Yes."

"Of course your secretary knew about Mrs. Mitchell's account?"

"Yes."

"And at that time the account amounted to only $945,000?"

"Yes."

According to this entry, Mrs. Mitchell's estate was enough to take care of the purchase of this stock from Mr. Mitchell, whereas, in fact, she had less than one-third of the required price.

Mr. Medalie pushed his victory still further by forcing the witness to admit that, although Mrs. Mitchell purchased the 18,300 shares without paying out any cash, there was no entry in her books to show that she owed Mr. Mitchell for them. "Anywhere in the books is there any indication that she owed Charles D. Mitchell for the 18,300 shares?" Mr. Medalie asked the witness.

"There are the letters," the witness replied.

"The only entry, therefore, in Mrs. Mitchell's books relates to the purchase of the stock," the prosecutor persisted. "That doesn't show that she owes Mr. Mitchell a penny. His name doesn't appear anywhere in the transaction.

"If she had purchased that stock from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., from Hornblower & Weeks or even from Jesse Livermore, there would have been an entry in the book, wouldn't there?" Mr. Medalie asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Barrett.

"Did you have a record for your own information, as custodian, that she owed for these 18,300 shares?"

"I had the letters."

"Did you have a record?"

"No."

"Proper bookkeeping would have required an entry showing that Mrs. Mitchell owed Mr. Mitchell $3,879,600, wouldn't it?"

"That would be true about outside concerns, but in the case of transactions between Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell frequently entries were not made in the books until the whole thing was done."

"You know enough about bookkeeping to know that if it was really a sale, she supposedly had the right to the securites and she owed for the price of them."

"It was a sale so far as Mr. Mitchell told me."

Mr. Steuer objected vigorously when Mr. Medalie started to question the witness on the details of the various syndicate operations which Mrs. Mitchell's books showed during the last 14 years. Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, however, upheld the prosecutor.

The United States Attorney yesterday drew an admission from Mr. Leonard A. Keyes, formerly office manager for J. P. Morgan and Company, that the company did not record the mortgages it held against the Mitchell property until the Senate was investigating his affairs in March, 1933.

Mr. Medalie did not ask Mr. Keyes to explain the delay in recording the mortgages, nor did Mr. Max Steuer, Mr. Mitchell's counsel, clear up the point in cross-examination.

The three mortgages which J. P. Morgan & Co. holds totaled about $1,500,000 and were given by Mr. Mitchell as additional collateral for loans from the company aggregating about $6,000,000.

Mr. Barrett admitted also that he did not affix any transfer tax stamps to the stock at the time of the sale, that he did not see any such stamps nor did Mr. Mitchell ask him to see that stamps were affixed.

Cross-examining Mr. Barrett, Mr. Steuer yesterday produced voluminous records, from 1919 and thereafter, to show that Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had regularly traded with each other for years. Many letters written by them to each other, regarding participating certificates, acquisitions of stock and payments of interests were read in the record.

Ledger entries, statements of account and deposit slips were also read into the record to establish that a long series of similar financial transactions were carried on between Mr. Mitchell and his wife over a period of years.

Omit West Ohio Gas Dividend

CHICAGO, May 19—West Ohio Gas Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock due at this time.

Tribal Culture of American Indian Finds Outlet

All Photos Courtesy Corcoran Galleries, Washington, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NATIVE EXPRESSION ON SIMPLE LINES

Upper Left—Fred Kabotie, Indian Artist From the Hopi Pueblo of Shongopovi, Arizona. Upper Right—"The Delight Makers' Climb to the Rainbow," by Awa Tsireh. Lower Left—Tonita Pena of Pueblo Cochiti, Arizona. Lower Right—Marie Martinez, Pueblo Indian Potter, and Her Family.

Indian Art Finds Place in Sun From Mustiness of Museums

Washington Gets Chance to See Best Work of Living Artists at Corcoran Galleries—Ancient Works Also Shown

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In an effort to attract attention to the art of the American Indian not as museum specimens but as the work of living artists long ignored and neglected, the Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, Inc., of New York, opened an exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art here.

Included in the collection are two Indian water colors, lent by Mrs. Herbert Hoover from her California home. These, known as the "Corn Dance" and the "Basket Dance" were painted by Tonita Pena and acquired by Mrs. Hoover from the Cochiti Pueblo in Mexico.

In simple designs, clear-cut in contour and bright of tint, the Indians have traced their concepts on the rounded sides of bowls, woven them into intricate baskets or blankets, carved them on wood or ivory, or painted them on canvas. The exhibition includes ancient Navajo blankets, pottery from the Pueblos, dance masks of the Iroquois, as well as water colors and murals from artists working today.

The purpose of the exhibitors in bringing the collection to the capital is to get the Government interested in promoting Indian art.

Mrs. John Sloan, wife of the president of the exposition, explained, "We want to take their pictures out of the archæological museums and put them in the art galleries where they belong."

The directors are attempting to prove that American Indian art is of such quality and vigor that it still carries on, little affected by the European civilization that now dominates the North American continent. The redskin, they say, is the real native American artist. In matters of art, Americans, they point out, have looked to Europe for example, overlooking a vast treasury of art at home.

The Indian artists whose work composes the exhibition have had no formal traning. In 1918 for the first time, they were encouraged to use water colors; before that their art had been expressed only in their weaving, basketry, carving and jewelry. Recently, for the first time in their history, the American Indian has begun to paint murals, some of which are being shown here. These murals were started early last summer in the Indian school at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Although the mediums of oil and canvas were new to the artists, they submitted no sketches to be approved by any white men. They are taking the subject matter for the murals from the rich store of cultural background offered by their ceremonies and rituals, just as they did for their water colors, basketry and weaving.

Some 40 individuals and organizations lent pieces from their collections for the exposition, which was shown in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Cleveland before it was brought to the capital.

Harvard Alumni to Hear Annual Meeting Program

More than 60,000 Harvard alumni throughout the United States will have the opportunity of listening to a nation-wide radiocast of a part of the program of the thirty-fourth annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, tomorrow, of the Associated Harvard Clubs An address by Mr. Walter Lippmann will be radiocast over the Columbia and N. B. C. networks from 1:15 to 1:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

This is the first time a nation-wide radiocast has been included on the program. The guest at the meeting will be Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard.

Tax on Beer Sales Nets $9,139,687 During April

WASHINGTON, May 19—Legalization of beer brought $9,139,687 into the Government's tills during April The $5 a barrel tax netted $8,269,052; licenses, $869,811, and 3.2 wine tax, $824.

The tax collections were for 23 days, from April 7, when the new brew became effective. If the collections continue at the same rate the total for the year would be about $135,000,000, a figure somewhat under previous estimates of about $150,000,000.

Soviet Tells Farmer Big Crops Are Vital To World Revolution

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP)—The doctrine that in laboring for their socialist state the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia also are promoting world revolution was sounded by President Kalinin in a speech published here today.

Kalinin in an address Monday before collective farmers of the tartar republic at Kazan, said:

"The success of the Soviet Union increases revolutionary solidarity among the laboring masses of the whole world and provokes the desire of workers and peasants exploited by the bourgeoisie to follow in your footsteps," he said.

"If you comprehend the connection between your successes and the development of the world revolutionary movement you will realizze the importance of your victory.

"Each pool of collective farm wheat not only helps feed us but serves by example to increase the revolutionary strength of the working classes in capitalist countries. This ennobles and spiritualizes the physical labor of our collective peasants; this inspires us.

"Well-cultivated land and our struggle for better crops deal a blow to world capitalism. Our daily work is fused into the tremendous international work of the peasant revolutionary task. This is why, by accomplishing our work, we can say proudly that we have strengthened the front of international revolution."

De Valera Asked to Aid Jewish Cause at Geneva

DUBLIN, May 18 (AP)—Dr. Ahim Sokolow, president of the World Zionist Organization, saw Mr. Eamon de Valera today and asked him to use his good offices in the League of Nations in behalf of an unlimited quota of Jewish emigrants to Palestine.

The question, Dr. Sokolow said, has become urgent in view of conditions in Germany. Mr. de Valera promised to do all he could in the matter.

Kansas Flood Plan Calls for Big Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., May 19—Announcement was made here of a huge lake project to be included in the Roosevelt $3,300,000,000 public works program. According to Mr. Harry Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War and former Governor of Kansas, he has been authorized by President Roosevelt to announce the proposed expenditure of $45,000,000 in Kansas as a part of the Roosevelt program of flood control for the entire Mississippi Valley.

It is proposed to construct a dam across the Kansas River at Kiro, forming a lake about 40 miles long and at places more than four miles wide, putting some 106,000 acres of land under water. It was emphasized that 77 per cent of the cost would go to labor.

Mr. Woodring said, "The two impounding reservoirs proposed in this program will eliminate all dangerous floods on the Missouri River and the Kaw River."

Pay Cuts Protested By Coast Guardsmen

Cuts in base pay, which, they say, will force their families to become recipients of public charity, has aroused the noncommissioned and warrant officers of the Coast Guard bases at East Boston and Gloucester to protest against the campaign of disrating that has been put into operation as a result of federal economies.

Men who have spent 15 or 20 years in the Coast Guard service, it is claimed, now find themselves getting the same pay they received when they entered the service. Many of these men are now married, and will be unable to support families on the lowered rate of pay is the complaint.

England Fosters Slum Clearance; Subsidies Offered

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An unlimited supply of well-built houses at rentals that the lowest paid workers can afford is envisaged by the British Government as the outcome of a scheme it has launched for slum clearance throughout the United Kingdom.

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health at Scarborough, recently claimed that this scheme was the biggest social effort of the century.

"All the factors are now favorable," he said. "There is a fall in the cost of building. There is a fall in the cost of money. We have all the legislation we want under the 1930 Act.

"The high subsidy of that act is being continued. If you take the three-bedroomed house costing with land, £360 ($1440), the economic weekly rent is about 8s. The subsidy under the 1930 Act if five persons are removed from a demolished house into a new house is the equivalent of a subsidized rent of 5s. ($1). Taking this from our economic rent we have a net rent of 3s. which with rates will mean an inclusive rent of 6s. or 7s. ($1.20 or $1.40) for a new house to replace your slum dwelling."

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Business Man's Travel Guide

When planning trips, business men and women find that the hotel and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor save their time.

These advertisements direct them to good routes of travel and to desirable hotels in nearly every city of commercial importance.

In this issue of the Monitor are a number of Hotel and Travel advertisements to guide you on your next trip. It will pay you to turn to them now.

Allen Makes '33 Début Beating Detroit by 5-1

Earnshaw Back in Box as Athletics Win—Cleveland Scores

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	9	.654
Washington	18	12	.600
Cleveland	18	12	.600
Chicago	15	12	.556
Philadelphia	12	14	.462
Detroit	11	16	.407
St. Louis	11	18	.400
Boston	8	18	.308

Results May 18

New York 5, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 6, Washington 5 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 8, Boston 2.

Johnny Allen made his 1933 début for the New York Yankees yesterday at Yankee Stadium and handed the Detroit Tigers a 5-to-1 beating. Allen, who was the leading pitcher in the American League last season, limited the Tigers to five hits and enabled the Yankees to sweep the short two-game series. The young right-hander was seldom in trouble, the only Detroit run coming in the seventh when Earl Combs lost Fox's long fly in the sun and it went for a triple. Ben Chapman drove in two runs for the world baseball champions and scored another himself. Joe Sewell hit a homer.

The Cleveland Indians edged the Washington Senators yesterday in a 10-inning battle, 6 to 5. Earl Whitehill, who pitched for the Senators, contributed to his own defeat in the tenth by throwing Burnett's grounder wild to first base, the Cleveland second baseman taking second. Eddie Morgan's single drove in the winning run. Oral Hildebrand went the distance in the Washington box and won his sixth straight game of the 1933 campaign. Joe Vosmik hit well for Hildebrand, getting a homer and two singles in four times up.

Pitching his first game in almost a month, big George Earnshaw held the Chicago White Sox to six hits yesterday and Philadelphia won by 9 to 1. The former Swarthmore star had a shutout going into the ninth inning, but a single and two errors gave the White Sox a run. The Athletics jumped on Sam Jones, Kimsey and Walter Miller for all of their runs in the first three innings. Williams, Cramer and Coleman each connected with three hits for the A's, Williams getting a homer with one on.

Led by Oscar Melillo, the St. Louis Browns took the third game of their series with the Boston Red Sox yesterday, 8 to 2. The flashy second baseman hit a double and homer, to drive in five runs. Dick Coffman started for the Browns, but was taken out in the fifth when the Red Sox threatened to rally. Sam Gray came in, retired the side with the bases full and then pitched shutout ball for the remainder of the game. The Red Sox had several chances in the early innings, but could not hit in the pinch. The score by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	x	5	6	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Allen and Dickey; Sorrell, Herring and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—1h. 40m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	6	8	1
Washington	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Hildebrand and Spencer; Whitehill and Sewell. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—2h. 6m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	x	9	15	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Jones, Kimsey, Miller, Frasier and Grube. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—2h. 5m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	8	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Coffman, Gray and Shea; Welland, Kline, Welch, McLaughlin and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Coffman. Losing pitcher—Welland. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 18m.

U. S. C. Sending Team To Boston and Chicago

LOS ANGELES, May 19 (AP)—Willis O. Hunter, director of athletics, announced late yesterday that the University of Southern California will take 18 athletes east in an effort to retain its I. A. A. A. championship at Boston and win back the National Collegiate A. A. title at Chicago.

Hunter said the college, in taking such a large team, was "pursuing its policy of giving every man who has a chance to score an opportunity to compete in the national meets." Those who will leave Saturday include:

Sprints—Charles B. Parsons Jr. '34 and Leslie H. Ball '34.
400 Meters—Edgar A. Ablowich '34 and Harry C. Tompkins '35.
800 Meters—Ferris M. Webster '35 and Dave R. Foore '34.
High Hurdles—Capt. Edward E. Welsh '33 and Robert C. Lyon '35.
Low Hurdles—Norman P. Paul '34.
Pole Vault—William N. Graber '33.
High Jump—Duncan A. McNaughton '33 and Robert VanOsdel '33.
Broad Jump—Doyle C. Gilbert '35, Curtis N. McFadden '34 and Paul.
Shotput—Hueston M. Harper '34.
Discus Throw—Paul L. Bateman '33.
Javelin Throw—Kenneth McKenzie '33 and Frank E. Williamson '34.

Grinnell Aquatics Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRINNELL, Iowa—A form of retrenchment is expected to keep the Grinnell College swimming team in action next season. It had been thought that the swimming team would have to be dropped, but the student council has devised an appropriation of 4 per cent of student semester fees to care for the needs. The council has had to make pro rata cuts from lecture, band, music and Women's Athletic Association departments to provide money for the swimmers. Further assistance is expected from J. N. (Ding) Darling, newspaper cartoonist and Grinnell trustee, who aided financially last season. Unless Coach Elton A. Rosen receives a better offer elsewhere, he will be provided for here next year along with the swimmers. Rosen coached both the swimmers and the cross-country men in successful seasons.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Sacramento	27	16	.628
Portland	23	18	.561
Los Angeles	23	19	.548
Missions	24	20	.545
Hollywood	23	20	.535
Oakland	21	21	.500
San Francisco	15	29	.341
Seattle	13	26	.333

Results May 18

Sacramento 6, Portland 2.
Missions 10, Los Angeles 6.
Seattle 3, Oakland 2.
Hollywood 6, San Francisco 2.

College Golf Result

Fordham 4, C. C. N. Y. 4.

United States Wins Opening Day's Singles

Defeats Canadians in the First Matches of Their Davis Cup Play

By the Associated Press

MONTREAL, May 19—The United States Davis Cup team yesterday jeopardized the chances of Canada's remaining in the international tennis competition when H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the national champion, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., No. 2 ranking player, swept through the opening singles matches in the North American zone final.

Complete masters of their rivals from the time they took the courts, Allison defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Canadian veteran, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2, in the opening match, and then Vines blasted his way to a 6—3, 6—1, 6—3 victory over Gilbert Nunns, young Toronto star.

Victory in the doubles, in which George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn will oppose Marcel Rainville and Wright, will send the United States team into the interzone final against Argentina at Washington next week.

A crowd of 2000 at the Mount Royal Tennis Club saw Vines at his best, when he so desired. The lanky Californian shuffled about the court, apparently in no hurry, but Nunn's returns nearly always found him at the right spot to drive a hard placement to the back court or drop the ball just over the net while the Canadian stood flatfooted.

Nunns rallied here and there in the first and third sets, taking advantage of Vine's errors to make the match more interesting, but in the end the United States champion's powerful service proved too much for the Canadian to handle.

Allison kept Wright on the defensive almost all the way. Only in the second set, when a high wind seemed to bother the Texan more than it did the Canadian veteran, was Wright able to match Allison's game. He took a lead of four games to one, but that was as near as he got to victory.

In the eighth game, the captain of the United States team got his shots to working and, having solved Wright's angled drives from a backhand, quickly squared the score.

Wright won his service in the ninth game to lead, 5—4, but Allison rushed to the net in the next two games to take the set, the only deuce set of the day.

In contrast to this chapter, Allison paraded through the first and final sets. He outgeneraled his opponent in the back court and when Wright attempted to force the play, Allison either lobbed or drove the ball past him for placements as the Canadian moved forward.

Columbia Lions End 1933 League Season

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Harvard	4	1	.800
Yale	6	2	.750
Dartmouth	3	4	.429
Pennsylvania	3	6	.333
Cornell	1	5	.167
Princeton	0	6	.000

Result May 18

Columbia 8, Princeton 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—Columbia closed its 1933 Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season here yesterday with a victory against Princeton, 8 to 1. The Lions are reasonably certain of the eastern title since Harvard and Yale, only teams in a position to challenge, must meet each other in two games and one of the two may be eliminated. The postponed game between Harvard and Columbia has been canceled and will not be played even though a tie occur for the title.

It was the second victory of the season against the Tigers and the pitching of Capt. Raymond F. White '33 featured. White has won six out of seven league games. Only five hits were made against him yesterday and he struck out 11 Tigers. Princeton held the lead in the early innings; but a four-run rally in the fourth put the Lions out in front to stay. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	8	8	1
Princeton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3

Batteries—White and Rivero; Kammer and Fallansbee. Umpires—Greene and McBride. Time—1h. 53m.

Michigan Nine Halts Indiana Title Hope

Big Ten Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	P.C.
			—Runs—		
Illinois	6	1	85	41	.857
Minnesota	4	1	46	33	.800
Michigan	4	1	36	23	.800
Indiana	3	2	45	27	.600
Northwestern	3	2	39	26	.600
Purdue	2	2	27	38	.500
Wisconsin	3	3	37	32	.500
Iowa	1	2	13	29	.333
Ohio State	0	5	15	43	.000
Chicago	0	7	34	85	.000

Result May 18

Michigan 6, Indiana 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 19—Michigan University's baseball team blasted Indiana's hopes of retaining the Big Ten title by handing the Hoosiers their second Conference defeat of the season here yesterday, 6 to 4. The Wolverines bunched five hits for five runs in the third inning to gain a 6-to-0 lead, but V. S. Wilshere '35, who pitched the entire game for Indiana, settled down and held them scoreless for the rest of the game. The Hoosiers rallied in the sixth inning to score four runs on two of the four hits that Arthur B. Patchin allowed them for the entire game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—	6	11	1
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	4	4	4

Batteries—Patchin and Diffey; Wilshere and McLaughlin. Umpires—Jenson and Jenson. Time—2h. 15m.

Japanese Team Advances

DUBLIN, May 19 (AP)—Japan today clinched its Davis Cup series with Ireland as its doubles team defeated the Irish pair, 6—3, 3—6, 3—6, 6—2, for their third straight victory. R. Yosuke Nunoi and Jiro Sato won both singles matches yesterday. Japan will play the winner of the German-Holland series in the third round of the European zone.

By-Plays

A Very Strong Field Qualified

LOOKING over the names of the golfers who qualified, in addition to those who were exempt from the qualifying competition, the United States open championship tournament which will start on the links of the North Shore Country Club, Glen View, Ill., June 8, assures one that Gene Sarazen will be facing one of the strongest fields that has ever started out in quest of this title. Not only will all of the leading veterans be among those teeing off, but there will be a number of the younger generation who have been giving evidence of championship possibilities. There are only 19 amateurs who are eligible to compete, and the list does not include any of the four who have succeeded in breaking through the professional ranks since the tournament was first held in 1895; but there are at least three of the simon pures who have at one time or another shown championship possibilities. They are John Goodman, the man who eliminated Bobby Jones in the amateur at Pebble Beach, Calif., in 1929, and who reached the final round of the amateur last year; John N. Fisher, the famous University of Michigan graduate, who won the intercollegiate and Big Ten championships last year, and Gus Moreland, winner of the western amateur title last year. Of the four amateurs who have won the title, Charles Evans Jr. failed to qualify, while Francis deS. Ouimet, Jerome D. Travers and Bobby Jones are the other three who will be missing. The winner is expected to have to produce the highest possible grade of golf.

Lord Burghley Elected

The new chairman of the Junior Imperial League, London, in succession to Lord Stanley, is Lord Burghley, member of Parliament, the renowned Cambridge University hurdler, who captained Britain's track team at the Los Angeles Olympic Games last year. Burghley is one of the greatest athletes England ever produced, and he can be written down as one of the most popular sportsmen of all time.

In a sense, Burghley is, athletically, a product of the Olympic Games. That is to say, he went to Paris in 1924 as an undistinguished hurdler, he studied American methods at the Olympics there very thoroughly, and the following year he had the satisfaction of winning both the 120-yard high hurdles and the 220-yard low hurdles for Cambridge University against Oxford. In the longer event, he put up the record time of 24 4-5s. He pulled off this splendid "double" again in 1926 and 1927; and in 1928 the glory of several British championship titles was crowned by an Olympic success in the 400-meter hurdles at Amsterdam. Altogether, Burghley won eight British national championships, and in 1930 he performed a remarkable "double double" by winning the 120 and 440-yard events in both the British championships and the first Empire Games at Hamilton, Ont., Can.

After his distinguished career at Cambridge—he was president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club in 1927—he entered the army, which he subsequently forsook for a business life. Now he is an energetic member of Parliament, with such pressing claims upon his time that he has no opportunities for active participation in athletics. To enumerate his successes would fill far too much space, but, in view of the fact that he is so well known and so popular in America, one may, perhaps, recapitulate his feats for combined Oxford-Cambridge teams against Harvard-Yale and Princeton-Cornell combinations. He won both the 120-yard high hurdles and the 220-yard low hurdles against Princeton-Cornell in 1925 and 1926, and the 120-yard hurdles against both Princeton-Cornell and Harvard-Yale in 1925. In 1932, at the English Amateur Athletic Association's championships, he did not defend his title at 120 yards, but he won the 440 yards with comparative ease. His appointment as Britain's captain for the Los Angeles Olympic Games, wherein he ran gallantly but without success, rounded off the story of the championship career of one of Britain's greatest sporting heroes.

In the Exhibition of National Sporting Trophies, opened in London April 24, more than a hundred of Burghley's prizes were on view, including medals for rowing, cross-country running, javelin throwing and high and long jumping, gained during his schooldays in Switzerland.

Meter Opponent Coming East

Coach R. L. (Dink) Templeton, Stanford University track coach, may have plenty to say about changing distances from yards to meters when he arrives in the East for the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet in the Harvard Stadium, May 26 and 27. He is admittedly not in favor of meters. A point in particular occurs in this coming meet, according to him. A record of 23.6s. for the 220-yard low hurdles, established in the meet of 1898 by A. C. Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania and since tied by James E. Wendell of Wesleyan in 1913 and Ernest A. Payne of Southern California in 1931, has withstood all assaults to improve it, and this year it will not be touched because of the change in distances. Templeton is upset because he thinks two coast hurdlers would have had a good chance at it. They are Norman P. Paul '34 of Southern California and Alden L. Herbert '33 of Stanford.

Sidney Heitner Wins Table Tennis Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—The men's United States table tennis championship for 1933 went to Sidney Heitner of New York, who defeated Seymour Solomon of the Bronx in the final last night, 21—18, 21—19, 21—11. Mrs. Fan Pockrose of New York captured the women's singles title by defeating Helen Ovenden of Chicago, 21—18, 19—21, 19—21, 21—15, 21—14.

Ralph Langsam and Lloyd Waterson of the Bronx defeated Marcus S. Schussheim, the 1932 singles champion, and Heitner, for the doubles crown, 16—21, 21—15, 21—16, 21—17.

In the men's singles semifinals Heitner eliminated George Schlissel of Newark, 21—13, 19—21, 21—14, 21—12, and Solomon downed Waterson, 12—21, 21—17, 22—20, 21—16.

In the doubles semifinals, Schussheim and Heitner conquered Rudolph Rubin and Henry Rabinowicz of New York, 21—14, 16—21, 21—18, 21—18, and Langsam and Waterson beat Eddie Dugan and Max Rushakoff Jr. of Chicago, 23—21, 18—21, 19—21, 21—17, 21—10.

Beasley to Coach Princeton

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Mercer Beasley, Tulane University tennis coach and nationally known as a developer of top-ranking talent, will become head coach of tennis at Princeton as quickly as present negotiations can be completed, Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics, told the Associated Press yesterday. Princeton has had no regularly assigned tennis coach for several years, although the Tigers have had a number of talented players, including John W Van Ryn, Davis Cup star. Beasley's reputation as a discoverer and developer of tennis stars is widespread. Outstanding among his proteges are Clifford E. Sutter intercollegiate champion, now No. 3 in the national ranking list, and Frank A. Parker, the Milwaukee boy who has come along sensationally within the past two seasons and now is rated No. 12.

Sarazen Wins 3 and 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., May 19—Gene Sarazen defeated Francis deS. Ouimet in their exhibition match by 3 and 1, playing the second half of their 36-hole contest at the Charles River Country Club here yesterday. Sarazen led the first 18 holes 1 up at Weston the day before. At Charles River the open champion went out in 34, two under par, for a 3 up lead. Ouimet went out in regulation figures and then staged a rally, winning the tenth and eleventh, halving the twelfth and squaring the match at the thirteenth. Sarazen played birdies to take the fifteenth and sixteenth holes and closed the battle with a perfect score on the seventeenth.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	15	10	.600
Minneapolis	15	12	.556
Toledo	15	12	.556
Milwaukee	13	11	.542
St. Paul	13	15	.464
Indianapolis	11	13	.458
Kansas City	13	17	.433
Louisville	11	16	.407

Results May 18

Toledo 7, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 3, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 13, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 1.
Kansas City 11, Minneapolis 3.

Germany Wins Two

BERLIN, May 19 (AP)—Germany today won the first two singles matches of its second-round Davis Cup series with Poland, F. Kuhlmann defeating G. Leembrugen, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, and Baron Gottfried von Cramm winning from Henk Timmer, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

Virginia Ellis Wins Title

Virginia Ellis won the women's Massachusetts state tennis championship today when she defeated Mrs. Robert Morris, 6—0, 2—6, 6—4, in the final round at The Country Club, Brookline.

Tech Elects Mann

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country team has elected Robert E. Mann '34 of Needham, Mass., captain for next year.

Stars of American League vs. National

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—The baseball fans' dream—a game between the pick of American and National League talent—will be sponsored July 6 by the Chicago Tribune as a world's fair feature. It became possible through the coöperation of the 16 club owners.

The fans of the country will select the teams by vote to help settle arguments over the relative merits of the players in the two leagues, for the first time in the history of the game.

The newspaper will underwrite the expense of staging the game. Profits will be turned over to the Association of Professional Baseball Players of America, baseball's charity organization.

William Harridge, president of the American League, and John A. Heydler, the National League head, enthusiastically agreed to the game. The owners, although several had to make schedule concessions, fell in with the idea. Brooklyn and Pittsburgh in the National League have a double-header scheduled for July 6, but will shift it to make way for the interleague spectacle.

The New York Giants and Boston Braves are listed for a double-header July 5 at Boston, but each club has agreed to send any players selected, and play the game without them. The American League approved the undertaking at a special meeting at Cleveland May 9, while President Heydler of the National League consulted the club owners in his organization individually.

Miss Singer Scores Upsets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y., May 19—Catherine Singer, playing for Westchester in a triangular women's golf match with New Jersey and Long Island yesterday over the Cherry Valley Country Club course here, scored brilliant victories over Helen L. Hicks of Long Island, former national champion, and Maureen Orcutt of the New Jersey team, but her team took last place in the standing with 13½ points. Long Island won the contest with 18 points and New Jersey placed second. Miss Singer defeated Miss Orcutt 3 and 2 and Miss Hicks, 1 up.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	24	13	.649
New Orleans	25	15	.625
Birmingham	21	16	.568
Nashville	18	17	.514
Atlanta	18	18	.500
Chattanooga	17	19	.486
Little Rock	11	23	.324
Knoxville	9	23	.281

Results May 18

Atlanta 2, Little Rock 1.
Knoxville 9, Memphis 3.
Nashville 7, Birmingham 5.
New Orleans 16, Chattanooga 2.

College Baseball Results

Colgate 13, Syracuse 1.
Columbia 8, Princeton 1.
DeKalb T. T. St. Bedes 1.
DePauw 3, Wabash 1.
Harvard 12, Tufts 5.
Illinois Wesleyan 4, Bradley 3.
Iowa S. T. 4, Iowa State 2.
Manhattan 5, St. John's 1.
Michigan 6, Indiana 4.
Middlebury 8, Boston 5.
Oklahoma 16, S. W. Oklahoma T. 6.
R. I. State 6, Brown 3.
St. Michael's 9, Vermont 8.
Villanova 9, Ursinus 5.
Wisconsin 11, Luther 0.

C. Ross Somerville Sails

MONTREAL, May 19 (AP)—C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian holder of the United States amateur golf title, sailed for England today in the liner Alaunia to play in the British amateur (June 19) and open golf (July 3) championships.

College Tennis Results

Columbia 5, Dartmouth 4.
Holy Cross 6, M. I. T. 3.
Maine 5, Bates 4.
New York 9, Rutgers 0.
Princeton 8, Williams 4.
Vermont 4, St. Lawrence 3.

Pirates Sweep Phillie Series Of Four Games

Si Johnson Pitches Another One-Hit Game Against Boston Braves

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	19	8	.704
New York	17	9	.654
Brooklyn	13	11	.542
Cincinnati	14	13	.519
St. Louis	14	15	.483
Boston	14	17	.452
Chicago	12	17	.414
Philadelphia	8	21	.276

Results May 18

Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 14, St. Louis 5.
New York 3, Chicago 0.
Chicago 10, New York 1.

The Pittsburgh Pirates made a clean sweep of their four-game series with Philadelphia by winning the final game yesterday, 6 to 2. The victory gave the Pirates a 1½ game lead over the second-place New York Giants in the National League baseball race. Steve Swetonic held the hard-hitting Phillies to six hits and was never in much trouble. The Pirates pounded Flint Rhem and Elliott for 15 hits, including three triples and a home run. Paul Waner was the leading Pirate batter with a double, triple and homer in four trips to the plate. Don Hurst's triple was the only extra-base hit made by the Phillies.

For the second time this month Silas Johnson shut out the Boston Braves with one hit, thereby giving the Cincinnati Reds a 1-to-0 victory. Boston's only hit was a single by Baxter Jordan and in all, only three Braves reached first base. Johnson gave two bases on balls. Fred Frankhouse pitched a fine game for the Braves, but had the misfortune of opposing Johnson. A triple by Hafey and Johnny Moore's single, gave the Reds their big run in the seventh.

Brooklyn scored eight runs in the first inning yesterday and that helped to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, 14 to 5. The Dodgers drove Jim Mooney out of the box in that inning after the Cardinals left-hander had yielded four hits, two passes and six runs. Owen Carroll did the pitching for the Dodgers and just coasted along to victory. Johnny Frederick, who is leading the National League in batting, made three hits for the winners.

The Chicago Cubs hoisted their 1932 National League pennant yesterday at Wrigley Field between games of a double-header which they divided with the New York Giants. The Giants won the first game behind the shutout pitching of Hal Schumacher, 3 to 0, but the Cubs came back to break their losing streak in the second, winning by 10 to 1. Schumacher won his fourth game of the season in brilliant fashion, defeating the veteran Burleigh Grimes. In the second contest, the Cubs pounded out four homers behind the eight-hit pitching of Guy Bush. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	x	6	15	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	3

Batteries—Swetonic and Padden; Rhem, Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—McGrew, Moran and Pfirman. Time—1h. 55m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	6	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Johnson and Hemsley; Frankhouse and Hogan. Umpires—Quigley and Barr. Time—1h. 20m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	3	0	7	0	2	1	14	13	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	8	2

Batteries—Carroll and Lopez, Sukeforth; Mooney, Vance, Haines, Dean, Johnson and Wilson, Sprinz. Losing pitcher—Mooney. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 18m.

At Chicago
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso; Grimes, Malone and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	5	0	2	0	x	10	15	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett, Taylor; Fitzsimmons, Spencer, Starr and Mancuso, Richards. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 47m.

Stanford Names Strong Team for Boston Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP)—Headed by Capt. Ben T. Eastman, 14 athletes composing one of the strongest track and field teams assembled under Stanford University colors in years, were named yesterday to compete in the I. A. A. A. meet at Boston, May 26-27.

Just how powerful a factor Eastman will be remains a question.

Stanford's squad will leave here Saturday night. The Indians will stop at Northwestern University for a workout Tuesday, arriving at Boston Wednesday. Those making the trip:

Sprints—Leslie I. Hables '33.
800 Meters—Ben B. Eastman '33.
Hurdles—August W. Meier '34, Alden L. Herbert '33.
Shotput and Discus—Gordon E. Dunn '34, John C. Lyman '34, Henri J. Laborde '33 and Nelson Gray '33.
Pole Vault—William W. Miller '33 and Bernard W. Deacon '34.
High Jump—Lloyd T. Schween '35.
Javelin—John D. Mottram '35.
Broad Jump—Philip P. Williams '34 and Paul E. Zaches '34.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	19	12	.613
Baltimore	21	15	.583
Toronto	19	14	.576
Rochester	17	13	.567
Montreal	16	15	.515
Albany	15	17	.469
Jersey City	11	19	.367
Buffalo	9	22	.290

Results May 18

Baltimore 1, Newark 0.
Rochester 14, Montreal 6.
Albany 3, Jersey City 2.

Mrs. Moody Plays Alonso

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., playing her last tennis in this country before sailing to England, lost a three-set match to Manuel Alonso, former Spanish Davis Cup star, 4—7, 6—3, 6—3, yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills. Mrs. Moody is sailing with her husband shortly after midnight tonight in the Holland-America liner Statendam, which calls at Plymouth, Eng.

President Cuts Own Salary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, recently reelected for another two-year term, has cut his own salary $1500. The president admitted the act as part of administrative economies.

Milk Pool Strike Ends in Wisconsin By State's Action

Board Named by Governor to Study Problems of Agriculture

MADISON, Wis., May 19 (AP)—The Wisconsin Coöperative Milk Pool's strike, which raged for six days and resulted in one fatality and the use of half the State's militia force to combat widespread disorders, ended today.

However, the national guardsmen continued to patrol trouble zones to prevent groups over which the pool has no control from interfering with the marketing of dairy products. Adjt.-Gen. Ralph M. Immel said he would issue instructions for the withdrawal of the troops later in the day.

A long conference in the office of Gov. A. G. Schmedeman ended last midnight in agreement whereby the pool promised to cease picketing activities and the Governor agreed to appoint a farmer-controlled committee to study the problems of agriculture.

Although the pool conferees' action has yet to be ratified by its arbitration committee, Mr. William B. Rubin of Milwaukee, counsel for the pool, said as he emerged from the parley:

"The strike is ended."

He added that the arbitration committee would meet today and that there was no question of ratification.

Listed for study were: Abolishment of the present system of base and surplus in pricing milk, butter and cheese; reorganization of the State Department of Agriculture; divorce of chain store organizations from manufacture and processing of food products; a conference by the committee with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for the establishment of a fair price on dairy products under recent federal regulations; reporting the committee's findings such as are of national scope to the President and Congress and those of state scope to the Legislature for immediate consideration.

In a statement issued after the conference, pool leaders asserted the right of the farmer to withhold his products from the market "to gain his just demands and denied responsibility for the acts of violence which attended the strike."

Thousands of farmers, most of them clad in working clothes, invaded Madison today for a demonstration. They thronged the rotunda and corridors of the capitol, calling on their representatives in the Legislature. Many milled about outside the building.

The farmers came from various parts of the State. They were hurriedly notified of the "March on Madison" last night and apparently came without knowing that the milk strike had been called off.

Governor Schmedeman agreed to address them.

'Help Others' Plans Adopted for Work Of Junior Leagues

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (AP)—Realizing that the economic situation has hit home, the Association of Junior Leagues of America is devoting most of its thirteenth annual convention to ways and means of helping others.

From the opening address of the national president, Mrs. John G. Pratt, of New Orleans, through the discussions of finance and various league activities, two notes have been dominant:

Try to keep a balance in meeting the physical and the spiritual requirements of the needy.

Coöperate with regular relief organizations; don't try to get ahead of them.

The only speaker invited to discuss topics not directly related to League problems was Mr. Owen D. Young. He said that America's insistence on debt payments in gold "paralyzed" international exchanges and trade.

Pennsylvania Women Denounce Sweatshops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 19—The "growing evil of the sweatshops" in Pennsylvania was protested in a resolution unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the state board of directors of the League of Women Voters here May 17.

The resolution, presented by Miss Gertrude Ely, president of the League, supports the State Department of Labor and Industry in its efforts against sweatshop practices.

It followed a denunciation of the sweatshop operations by Prof. Ralph Turner of the University of Pittsburgh, who went beyond the confines of factories to criticize "unfair practices."

"The sweatshop problem is not confined to shirt factories," he said. "There are homes in Squirrel Hill (one of Pittsburgh's wealthiest sections) where maids are being employed at $3 a week. A social service board here recently was hiring a secretary at a salary of $15 a week. A number of the board members said it would be possible to do much better than this and get somebody to work for something to eat."

Mills to Give Address At St. Lawrence University

CANTON, N. Y., May 19 (AP)—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, will deliver the commencement address at St. Lawrence University on June 12, and also receive an honorary degree of doctor of laws, it was announced at the university yesterday.

Others who will receive honorary degrees: Edwin Markham of New York, the poet, doctor of humane letters; Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, dean of the School of Religion, Tufts College, and the Rev. Isaac Z. Lordell of Attleboro, Mass., the degree of doctor of divinity.

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FREY'S

Start the Season right with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

We Can Meet YOUR BUDGET
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
8 Flora Street Bos. 1790 Brookline

CAMBRIDGE

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37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

The Harvard Service Station, Inc.
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
Brake Service Storage Tires and Tubes
Lubrication Batteries
Washing and Polishing
PAN-AM Gasoline and Motor Oils
Just Around the Corner in Brattle Square
PORter 1500
"AT THE TW OWMITE TOWERS"

Delicious Dinner
at
Cedar Hill
BEAVER ST., WALTHAM
Daily and Sunday—75c, $1.00
85 Acres, Beautiful Gardens and Walks
WAL. 0137

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES
1100 customers use our Laundry—have you tried it? Phone Un 6580
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQ.—Tech Branch, 76 Mass. Ave.

Moth Proof—Dust Proof Garment Bags
Sentry Products
Hangers Insecticides
Russell R. Cameron
36 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 6760

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
3078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
Watch Our Week-End Specials
Frank P. Merrill Company
1673 Mass. Ave. Univ. 5600

Fancy Meadowridge Ducklings 19c
Fancy Fresh Native Broilers
dressed fresh daily to order at farm, 33c
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

SHEPHERD CLEANSERS
Now is the time to have fall clothing cleansed to protect against moths before putting away. Winter cloth and fur coats cleaned, stored and glazed at reasonable rates. All clothes insured against everything while with us until next fall.
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Candies of Unusual Quality
ICE CREAM
Made of Real Cream Only
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 BRATTLE ST. HARVARD SQ. — PAYSON PARK BELMONT, MASS.

Fresh Air Sunshine — Rustproof — Lifetime Product — Steel Shop
Ask for Catalogue
Cambridge Furniture Company
438 MASS. AVE. Univ. 3671

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb Uni. 9400
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Oldfield Sisters Beauty Shop
Specialists in Permanent Waving — Beauty Craft in All Its Branches
NEW SPECIAL PRICES
54-56 CHURCH STREET University 4983

Colburn, Jeweler
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
14 BOYLSTON STREET, HARVARD SQ.

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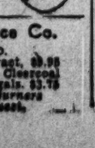
Rose Hat Shop
S. L. ROSE
Smart hats for girl and matron; molding and repair work a specialty.
Patenaude Bldg., Dedham Tel. Ded. 1826



Dedham Artificial Ice Co.
Tel. 1709 DED.
New England Coke, Contract, $9.95
All kinds hard coal and Clearcoal
Fuel oil and range oil, 50 gals. $3.75
We also sell Lincoln Oil Burners (information on request.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM
(Continued)

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Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

FALL RIVER

CROSS & SONS
FLORISTS
Bedding Box Plants at Greenhouses, Pottersville, Mass.

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Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 727

New Summer Wearables at New Low Prices
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
OPPOSITE R. R. STATION

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

Drew "Arch Rest" Shoes
Now as low as $6.00
GEORGE BROS.
Corner Main and Mill Streets

F. H. LANE COMPANY
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
You'll Find the New Spring
SUITS and TOP COATS
Remarkable Values. Don't Fail to See Them

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

Protect your Furs now for Summer Storage at
BAYLIN'S FUR SHOP
467 MAIN STREET Phone 300

MODEL FUR SHOP
Manufacturers of high grade furs
Dry cold storage
524 MAIN STREET Tel. 3266

Douglas Beauty Salon
Permanent Special 2 for $7.00
Bonat Single Permanent $4.50
Bonat White Hair - - - - $5.50
410 MAIN STREET Tel. 1234

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Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
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41 HOLLIS STREET

WATERMAN FOUNTAIN PENS
Bates Stationery Co.
25 HOLLIS STREET

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

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Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

Clark Hardware Co.
at Your Service
ROSE BUSHES, GARDEN SEEDS, FERTILIZERS
289 MAIN ST. GREENFIELD, MASS.

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Typewriters
Sold, Rented and Repaired—Jig-Saw Puzzles rented and sold. Lending Library.

The Stationery Shop
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Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
Incorporated
Martha B. Mackenney, *Manager*
64 Merrimack Street Telephone 1352
CORSETS—SILK UNDERWEAR
LINENS—NOVELTY JEWELRY
Also Primrose House Toilet Preparations

MEN'S STRAW HATS
Manhattan Straws $1.95
Mallory Straws ... 2.50
Stetson Straws ... 3.00
The MANHATTAN SHOP
9 MERRIMACK STREET TEL. 5137

LET US HELP YOU
WITH YOUR SPRING CLEANING
Curtains, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts and Pillows a Specialty.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 184

TAYLOR'S MARKET
Best Quality Meats
Vegetables—Groceries
Tel. 230 19 WINTER STREET

—THE GRAYBAR—
The Only Fully Automatic
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
82 minutes from water to ice.
Come in and see the display at
ALBERT W. HUNKINS, Jeweler
188 MERRIMACK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

MEMORIAL DAY FLOWERS
Minton, *Florist*
47 MAIN ST. Tel. 1866-W
Flowers for All Occasions
E. P. Jones Jr., Prop. Mitt Phone 1866-R

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Anderson Brothers
Southern Biscuit Company's New Roquefort Squares, more than 340 crackers in tin...43c
Cresca Mushroom Broth, use hot or cold, #1 can ... 10c
1 can included free with the purchase of a doz. Old Colony Mayonnaise—We know of nothing better, ½ Pts., 17c; Pts., 33c; Qts., 65c; Gals. $1.75
Sp. Baker's Premium Chocolate ½s ... 21c
Fudge tin with each package.

Dykemans' Drug Store
Using a camera on your week-end trips will prolong your enjoyment.
Kodaks and Films for Sale
Expert developing and printing

WALSH & PACKARD, Inc.
HARDWARE
Bonemeal, lime, grass and other seeds, rakes and all gardening equipment.

HOLYOKE

Announcing Holyoke Days
Friday and Saturday, May 19, 20
Shop at Childs this week-end for exceptional footwear at special prices.
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
275 HIGH STREET

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

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Storewide Sale of
ALBA HOSE
Chiffon Service Weight 69c A PAIR
3 pairs for $2.00
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For service and satisfaction we recommend
Kyanize Varnishes and Enamels
Our selection of EXCLUSIVE WALLPAPERS awaits your inspection.
Allied Paint Stores, Inc.
133 BROADWAY LAWRENCE, MASS.

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

JOSEPHUS MATTHEWS
BUILDER
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to—
Splendid time to take care of those leaky roofs and other repairs neglected through these trying times.
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METHUEN, MASS. Tel. Lawrence 6378

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Summer Hats
Pastel Colors, 1.49 to 10.00
HOSIERY
amy & laura hat shoppe
LEXINGTON, MASS. LEX. 0596-R

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service
Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090

DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, PAINTS
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1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

Wood's Greenhouses
C. HENRY JACKSON, Mgr.
40 Clarke Street Tel. 0257

We offer CONTRACT PRICES, for the coming winter on Range, Furnace and Fuel Oils.
Philip A. Nelles & Son
Formerly with Standard Oil Company
15 MAPLE STREET Tel. Lex. 1767

Choice Bouquets and Rustic Baskets for MEMORIAL DAY
Bedding and Tomato Plants
CARLSON & BROWN
EAST STREET Tel. Lex. 0889

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One Piece Pajamas, 59c
Polka Dot Broadcloths, snappy prints and stripes, all over patterns. Fitted styles. Flare trousers.
Cherry & Webb Co.

Morse & Beals
FLORIST
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

LYNN

May Sale of
P. N. COMFOLETTES
at this Low Price
. . $5.00 Value for
$3.50
T. W. ROGERS CO
274-282 UNION STREET LYNN

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 2400

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

Buy Quality
FURNITURE
It's real economy. It costs no more than inferior kinds. We always have something interesting to show you in Dining Room, Bedroom and Living Room Suites as well as Odd Pieces.
W. B. GIFFORD
98 MARKET ST. Breakers 0781 Lynn

Sale of
SUMMER SILKS
Now in Progress
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1933
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
Tel. Breakers 4577
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

LAMPER'S
PENN. ANTHRACITE
NEW ENGLAND COKE
3 CENTRAL SQUARE, LYNN

MALDEN

Malden Agent for
Watson Sterling
A Lovely Gift for Wedding or Graduation
George Downie, Jeweler
28 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN, MASS.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$4.40 and $5
HIGGINS
7 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

MILLINERY
Distinctive Styles for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

E. J. HOFFMAN
(HOFFMAN'S HOSIERY STORE)
106 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
New Spring line of Hosiery, Underwear, Millinery, Dresses and Coats now ready. Best Values.

UNUSUAL
Footwear Values
For the Entire Family
AL. KLANE'S
KERNWOOD SHOE
168 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

Permanent wave season is here. With each $6.00 Permanent Wave you receive an Ethel Barrymore Vibrant Mask Facial, without charge.
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0465

MAKE OUR SHOP
Your Headquarters for
COATS, DRESSES, SUITS and ACCESSORIES
JOHNSON'S
143 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

MARBLEHEAD

G. R. HATHAWAY
REAL ESTATE
Established 1886
Best Properties Overlooking "The Yachting Center of the World"
Tel. 238-R

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WARREN H. KEAY
Painter and Decorator
WALL PAPERS
Interior—PAINTING—Exterior
50 HANCOCK AVENUE
Telephone Mystic 0671

"Say It With Flowers"
WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
242 HIGH STREET Mystic 3330

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Fresh Dressed Native Fowl 19c
8 FOREST STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 3310

GIFTS *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
24 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
COSTUME JEWELRY — HOSIERY

SANBORN'S
Ce-Lect
ICE CREAM
Curb Service 218 Salem Street
"For Home Service" Call Mystic 1900

BRUNO *the* HATTER
New England's
Foremost Hat Renovator
115 Main Street 399-B Highland Ave.
MEDFORD SOMERVILLE

TONY PELEDGE & CO.
436 HIGH ST., WEST MEDFORD
Fruit and Vegetables
Canned Goods
Telephone Mystic 4302

W. E. COFFIN, Inc.
Everything that the home gardener needs for the lawn and garden
All supplies for Spring Cleaning and Painting. *We deliver free.*
17 HIGH STREET TEL. MYSTIC 1976

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD
(Continued)

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICE
FISK TIRES
475-19—6 ply Heavy Duty ... $7.35
500-19—6 ply Heavy Duty ... 7.95
600-20—6 ply Heavy Duty ... 10.80
All sizes in stock. All first quality first line tires. Our second line tires also at extremely low prices.
R. H. WHEELER, Inc.
61 SALEM STREET, MEDFORD

MILTON

Coal,
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

NEEDHAM

Permanent Waving
Our Pads are genuine.
NESTOIL FREDERICS
EUGENE FRIGIDINE
SHELTON CROQUIGNOLE
ZOTOS
Machineless Permanent Wave
Modern Barber and Beauty Shop
965 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
Tel. Nee. 1720 Opp. Theatre

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Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET *at* 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
80. Dartmouth Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schraft's Candies*

Fur Storage Repairing Restyling Cleaning
FUR HOUSE of SIDNEY
252 UNION ST.

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
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NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE
For Gasoline and Oil
A. R. True's Filling Station
At the Newburyport end of the turnpike

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"BEST CLEANSER"
For use in public buildings, dairies, restaurants, garages—"Pine-Tri-Cleaner" for rubber tile floors and other highly finished surfaces. Floor Dressing. Floor Seal. Floor Waxes and Cleaners.
W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
Syracuse New York
M. A. Hadsell, *Local Representative*
Curve Street, Needham Tel. Nee. 0089

Elmwood Tailors and Cleansers
74 ELMWOOD STREET New. No. 5095
All Kinds of Tailoring and Cleansing at Moderate Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Tel. STA. 3441-8773
WALLACE A. JOHNSTON
Carpenter and Builder
New Construction and Repairs
25 FALKLAND TER., BRIGHTON

NEWTON—Auburndale

Recco's Market
2102 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Full Line of Fresh Fish
Rival Canned Goods

NEWTON CENTER

PAY BY CHECK
A cancelled check is your best receipt
NEWTON TRUST COMPANY
NEWTON
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE
WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

NEWTON REAL ESTATE
We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
Opposite Newton Centre Depot
Cen. New. 3006

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

COLE ELECTRICAL CO. Inc.
"Electricians for Newton's Finest Homes"
Electrical Contractors
Repairs and Alterations
1187A WALNUT ST. Cen. New. 0394

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount FRUIT CO.
219 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GRAPE-NUTS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

323 Walnut St.
Opp. Madison Ave
Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900
at any hour—day or night

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
13 MAIN STREET, WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0061
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

JAMES L. HIGGINS
WINDOW SHADES
Made to Measure.
SCREENS WEATHER STRIPPING
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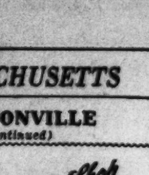
BE SURE TO INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
46 Austin St. New. No. 7304

"A SHADE BETTER"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
manufacturers of
Awning and Canvas Goods
Wedding Canopies for Rental
861-865 Washington St. New. No. 4853

WEST NEWTON

Start the Summer with a Permanent Wave at
LOUIS' Beauty Salon



1357 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 2568

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips

LINNELL'S FISH MARKET
Strictly Fresh Sea Food
2210
West Newton 2211 1247 Washington St.

PITTSFIELD

New Summer Frocks
at Popular Prices
Sizes 1 to 14
The Kiddies Shoppe
ON PARK SQUARE 77 EAST ST.

Men's Flannel Trousers
Grey and Tan
$3.00 $5.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.

MONARCH
Food Products
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

WEEK AFTER WEEK
KELSEY'S
AD IS IN THIS PAPER
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
CLEAN, COURTEOUS, DEPENDABLE
Truly a Great Place to Trade
PITTSFIELD Branch at DALTON

The Wallace Company
Pittsfield's Popular Priced Department Store

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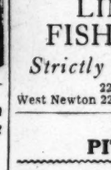
BLUE HILLS 8010 9-2 daily



3 Friendly Banks: 11 Departments: Savings—Checking Safe Deposit Women's—Clubs Complete Trust Service
Granite Trust Co.
Founded 1836
Quincy—Wollaston—No. Quincy

Cities Service Fuel Oil Contracts Now Available
We respectfully solicit your business.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 HANCOCK ST. Pres. 0047

Double Safety Fur Storage
In
DOUBLY SAFE
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE President 5000

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1337 Hancock Street Granite 3096

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

Quincy Day Bargains
STOREWIDE SPECIAL
BARGAINS ON QUALITY
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
ONE DAY—MAY 20th!
REMICK'S

Have Us Clean and Reblock Your Hat
Edmonston's
CHESTNUT & MAPLE QUINCY, MASS.

William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1516 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735 Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

Ann Crowther's Specialty Shoppe
Dependable Merchandise at Popular Prices
Ladies' and Children's Silk and Wash Dresses that are unusual
SILK HOSIERY, 59c-77c-$1.00
NOVELTY PAJAMAS—BATHING SUITS
10 Copeland St., W. Quincy President 2328

"Proof Paint Products"
Authorized Pittsburgh Paint Products Agency
WESTLAND'S
PAINT *HARDWARE*
1585 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

READING

COAL
Finest Quality—Prompt Delivery
Wendell Bancroft & Co.
PHONE 0126 READING

TORRE'S
Lemon and Lime Sherbet
OUR OWN MAKE
READING SQUARE

Reading's Big Bargain Day
Friday, May 26
Be sure to visit
FRANCIS BROTHERS
Real Values at Bargain Prices

SALEM

Array of New
Cotton Washable Frocks
Smart, Distinctive and Inexpensive
Try Royal for Quality and Value
ROYAL SKIRT CO.
OPPOSITE ESSEX INSTITUTE

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

White Cross Laundry
154 Cedar St. Somerville Mass
Our Motto
"Less Speed—More Care"
SOMerset 1170

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's Department Store
DAVIS SQ., SOMERVILLE

CHARLES H. COULTER
Operating
Cutter Sq. Service Station and Garage
Everything for the car at prices to fit your purse.
A Complete One-Stop Service
TEL. SOMERSET 0490

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% More Heat—Less Than a Barrel of Ashes to a Ton. Range Size Suitable for kitchen range and heater.
12.00
FUEL OIL PER TON
SOMERVILLE FUEL Co., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT STREET Pros. 0351—0352

Full Line of Garden Supplies, Grass Seed, Fertilizers, Bone Meal, Lime, Vigoro, Loma, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Free Delivery. *Open Evenings.*
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
MAGOUN SQUARE Pros. 1096-7

POWDER HOUSE MARKET
DINJIAN BROTHERS
Fancy Groceries and Heavy Steer Beef. Fresh Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.
Watch for our weekly specials.
384 BROADWAY Somerset 8475

ELM BEAUTY SHOP
Realistic Permanent Wave $5.00
236 Elm Street, Davis Sq. Som. 2048

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
78-40 Park Street

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article in which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1217, 21 Bosse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

RICH MILK
Natural or Pasteurized
Local Tested Herd
CALL
A. M. JONES, Ludlow
'Phone 405
for trial order
CENTER STREET, LUDLOW, MASS.

Stearns Curtain Shop
Curtains Draperies Bed Spreads
Agents for
Echo Bridge Curtains
1576 MAIN STREET
Corner Worthington Street

Complete line of EASY WASHING and IRONING MACHINES on display.
ASK FOR HOME DEMONSTRATION
BURDEN-BRYANT CO.
9-11 HAMPDEN ST. Tel. 7-1118

SCOTT'S LAUNDRY CO.
Blankets and Curtains Laundered Beautifully
Dial 3-1171 246 CHESTNUT STREET 341 BRIDGE STREET

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

MANY instances of compassionate assistance during the recent earthquake in California are being related. Two interesting ones follow:

A group of students took a fund which they had planned to use for an entertainment, and bought several truck loads of groceries from a wholesale house. They took this food into the area after obtaining a pass to go through in the first hours, when only emergency permits were issued.

An amateur wireless operator, living 16 miles out of Los Angeles, obtained a connection with a town in South America. He inquired if anyone there wished to send a message to a relative or friend in Los Angeles or vicinity. One woman was found there who was grateful for this opportunity to send word of inquiry to her mother in Los Angeles. The operator looked up the woman and gladly delivered the message. He also arranged for a conversation between the mother and daughter. This act of kindness brought much joy to both families, through a stranger's efforts.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cum laude, etc. (R. P. E.)—The correspondent writes:

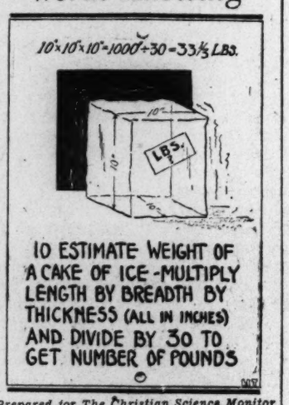
I understand that Harvard confers certain titles along with certain degrees at commencement, in recognition of unusual scholarship. The titles or honors are called "cum laude," and range three degrees in difference, as follows: **cum laude**, "with praise," **summa cum laude**, "with great praise," **magna summa cum laude**, "with the greatest praise." Is the arrangement correct? And are the expressions interpreted properly? And, after all, does Harvard confer them?

Harvard graduates honor students by writing into the diploma *cum laude*, "with praise"; *magna cum laude*, "with great praise," or *summa cum laude*, "with highest praise." (This form of recognition for meritorious scholarship is, of course, not unique with Harvard.)

Case of noun or pronoun modifying a gerund (Mrs. K. J.)—The inquirer draws attention to the following extract from a recent Editor's Puzzle (correct form): "Good soil is the principal factor and, with good care, insures a gardener's having a successful season." She asks if "gardener's" is correct.

Yes; "having" is a gerund or verbal noun, and the general rule is that the noun or pronoun modifying a gerund should be in the possessive case. There are too many exceptions to the rule for us to say that the rule is inflexible; but the weight of scholarly opinion and usage favors the possessive case for the substantive in the sentence referred to.

Worth Knowing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Hymnal Notes

The Metrical Index

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Metrical Index, page 606 of the revised Christian Science Hymnal, is a reminder of days when words and music were not always printed together. Many collections of metrical psalms and of more modern hymns appeared with only the words. To indicate what tunes could be used with each hymn, the meter of the words was marked above the hymn. These meter marks are now seen after the name of each tune in the Hymnal.

Common Meter, marked C. M.; Short Meter, or S. M.; Long Meter, or L. M., were the usual measures used for the words and music. Common Meter, as in No. 144, was at first the most used. It was called Chevy Chace Meter, from the ballad of that name, or ballad meter. It is a stanza of four lines. The first line has eight syllables and the first line of the tune has eight notes (or tune units). The second line of words and of tune has six syllables and six notes; the third line has eight, and the fourth, six. This is "8.6.8.6. meter." Short Meter, as in No. 70, has four lines, with 6.6.8.6. notes and syllables respectively. Long Meter, almost as common now as Common Meter, has eight syllables and eight notes for all the four lines: or, "8.8.8.8."

Where a "D" follows the meter mark, as in No. 52, the tune is "double"—having eight instead of four lines. Both halves of every double tune have the same meter. Other eight-line tunes may have an irregular number of syllables in a line, as line 6 in No. 350, 8 4. 8 4. 88.84.

Where slurs occur in the tune, as in No. 52, this is because the tune-line has more than the regular number of notes. Then two notes must be sung together on one syllable, or "slurred." Occasionally even three notes are slurred, as in the second half of No. 170, Creation. Each slurred group counts as a single melodic unit. So the tune No. 170 is marked L. M. D. (or 8. 8. 8. 8. D) because only eight units (notes or groups of notes) are counted for every line, to match the eight syllables of the words.

Other forms of meter are marked by figures, to show the number of syllables and notes and lines. In No. 41 the stanza has five lines, with respectively 4. 10 10. 10 4. syllables. The points (periods) are used to group the musical phrases: as, 4.lo lo. 10 4. This might also have been marked 4. 10 10 10. 4 to show the peculiar structure of the stanza, in which the three middle lines make a three-line group.

The music set to these words matches them perfectly, with only one note for each syllable, and so no slurs are used. When the words are irregular in any line, a tie may be used, where the note is held, for a single syllable, instead of being divided for two. An example of "tying" appears in No. 253, "O'er waiting harpstrings" by Mrs. Eddy. At the words "And nearer Thee," the word "Thee" is to be held, to the end of the measure, which throws the first syllable of "Father" over to the strong (first) beat of the next measure. Otherwise it would be mispronounced *"Fa-ther'."* In No. 210, "O gentle presence" by Mrs. Eddy, tiny added notes appear for the words "No ill, since," to place the chief music accent on the word "No."

In No. 82, ties and slurs adjust the music to the irregularities of the words. The tune is marked "C. M. D. (Irregular)."

In No. 176 we find a seven-line stanza, with eight syllables in every line, and music to match. The meter figures are grouped (by the periods or points) to show the phrases of the music, which opens with two lines repeated. The figures 88.88 888. indicate two couplets and a tercet. (Two groups of two lines, one of three lines.)

In No. 275, the Crusader's Hymn, two three-line groups (tercets) are indicated: 668.668. A refrain, as in No. 310, is not counted in the meter marks.

It was formerly supposed that almost any line of eight syllables could be sung with any eight notes; but this often gave wrong accents, or pronunciations, to the words. Today words are adjusted to the music, as in No. 271. Watts started stanzas with the words "Jesus," "People," and "Blessing," which accent the first syllable. (These are trochaic words, or heavy-light meter.) The poem as a whole, however, uses light-heavy or "iambic" meter, as in "Our *God*," in which the stress falls on the word "God." The words were slightly changed to fit this tune, which starts with a light note, to be used with Watts's words.

Most of the common meters are "iambic"; but they may begin on a strong syllable or word. As in No. 164, the tune fitted to such words is adapted to the word-accent, using, here, the eighth notes, needed in the first measure only.

The majority of the 8.7.8.7. tunes and verses are "trochaic," using the heavy-light meter, as in No. 79: "*God* is *Love*, His *mer*-cy *bright*-ens."

To find a tune that fits every syllable of a hymn may be the work of long research. Sometimes beautiful poems are discarded because their meter is too irregular to fit any known tune.

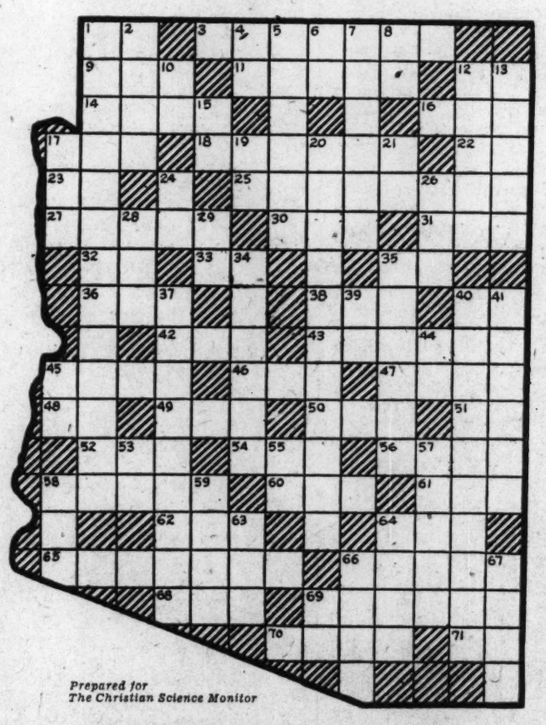
In a hymnal like this, in which every syllable is printed under its proper note, the metrical marks are not essential to the singer. But they are useful to anyone who might like to apply other words to a given tune; and they help, in choosing a group of hymns, to assure variety in meter.

Hymnal Note Correction

In last Monday's note, the name of G. Thalben-Ball was inadvertently given as H. Thalben-Ball.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 17



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Across

1—Father.
3—Name of this State.
9—Expert aviator.
11—Trap.
12—Cadmium (ab.).
14—Italics (ab.).
16—Alabama (ab.).
17—Printer's measure (pl.).
18—Very cold.
22—East India (ab.).
23—Lieutenant (ab.).
25—Girl's name (possessive).
27—High tablelands in this State.
30—National Automobile Institute (ab.).
31—What the climate of this State is.
32—Prefix signifying "from."
33—Latin for "and."
35—Civil Service (ab.).
36—To dip gently.
38—Deacon (ab.).
40—Suffix signifying "pertaining to."
42—Printer's measures.
43—Roman orator and man of letters.
45—Is not.
46—Certified public accountant.
47—Muse of dancing (ab.).
48—New England State (ab.).
49—Spanish for "river."
50—New York University.
51—International project (ab.).
52—Portuguese money of account.
54—Negation.
56—This brush covers the State.
58—Rigid.
60—Young man.
61—Daughters of the American Revolution.
62—Comparative suffix.
64—It is found wild in these parts.
66—Capital of this State.
67—Tribe of Indians in this State.
68—Distinguished Service Medal.
69—He wrote "Paradise Lost."
70—A sport.
71—Negation.

Down

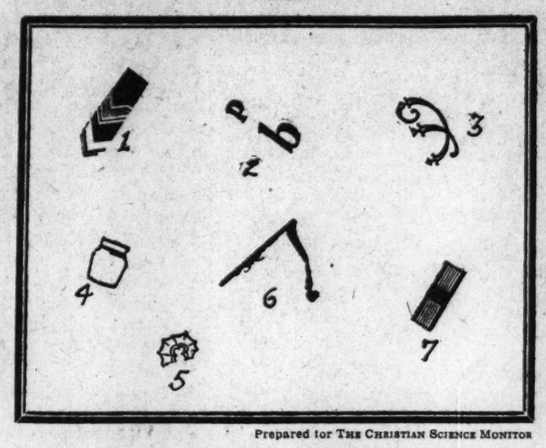
1—Nationally known and colorful beauty spot in this State.
2—One or more in every drama.
4—Recording Secretary.
5—This race constitutes a large part of the native population of this State.
6—Stands for B flat.
7—Oldest continuously inhabited city in this State and the nation.
8—Point of the Compass.
10—Entered apprentice (ab.).
13—The atmosphere is particularly (?) here.
13—Spring flower used to make "chains."
15—Position on basketball team.
17—Tree abounding in New England.
19—Rubidium (ab.).
20—Natural wonder in this State, known the world over.
21—Deposit account.
24—Bachelor of Arts.
26—Roads (ab.).
28—No such body touches this State.
29—Point of the Compass.
34—Well-known City in this State.
35—Flower of this State.
37—An odd forest in this State, filled with stone trees.
39—East Indian (ab.).
40—This has made these desert lands blossom.
41—The (?) mines in this State rank with the world's greatest.
44—Early English (ab.).
45—I am (contracted).
53—East Indies (ab.).
55—Fifth month of Jewish ecclesiastical year.
57—Conform.
58—Taste.
59—Low swampy lands.
63—Outer edge.
64—Abbreviated form of State's most noted river.
66—Knoll.
67—Something rarely seen here except in mountains.
69—Missouri (ab.).

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

ASSIST a man in raising a burden; but do not assist him in laying it down.
—PYTHAGORAS

Ad-O-Grams

No. 23



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 23." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Ad-O-Grams No. 15

Published April 21

Answers

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2. Hotel Piccadilly.
3. 14 East Sixtieth Street (Hotel).
4. Mazola.
5. Grape-Nuts.
6. Bon Ami.
7. Arnold Bernstein Line (Europe).

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The Children's Corner

The Blue Scarf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROSETTA closed the front door softly behind her and stole out into the quiet street. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sun was shining in Pettit Row just as brightly as it knew how to shine. It was only two weeks since Rosetta and her mother and father had left their whitewashed cottage in the country just as the first buds were showing pink on Rosetta's may tree.

She wished so much to surprise her mother with a gift and that was why she had crept out of the house with her red pillar-box-money-box clasped tightly in her hand. There was a big store at the end of the long street leading out of Pettit Row, and Rosetta had decided she would buy her mother the cornflower blue scarf they had seen hanging in the window. She was not quite certain how much money she had in the pillar-box, but she thought the shopman would not mind counting it for her. A tall gray-haired man in a frock coat directed her to the scarf department, and helped her onto one of the chairs in front of the counter.

There was a blue scarf in the drawer just like the one in the window and its price was 6 shillings and 11 pence.

"Please will you open the pillar-box so that we can count my money," Rosetta asked politely.

When the pennies and half-pennies and one sixpence were counted, they found there was only 1 shilling and 11 pence altogether.

"Oh, dear," said Rosetta, "I thought there was much more than that."

"Perhaps you will find something else you like as well in another part of the shop," suggested the shop-walker kindly, but Rosetta shook her head, remembering how much her mother had admired the scarf.

The sun was still shining brightly on the pavement when she left the store, making it shimmer and dance in the heat. She thought she would take a different road home so as to pass the gardens in the Square which lay on the hillside behind the street where she lived. When she reached the Square she found that the gate into the gardens was unfastened, so she pushed it open and walked in.

In a corner was a pink may tree, and Rosetta sat down on the grass beneath it to try and think out a plan for getting the other shillings she needed so badly. A colored petal fell gently into her lap, and another and another. The pillar-box rolled off her knee unnoticed, for she had closed her eyes, and in a few moments she was fast asleep.

When she woke long shadows were creeping across the gardens, and there, sitting opposite to her with a sketchbook on his knee was a kindly faced man.

Rosetta rubbed her eyes and smiled at him. "I think I must have been asleep," she said seriously.

"I think you must," he replied with equal seriousness, "and for quite a long time, too."

"Have you seen my money-box?" said Rosetta, looking about her.

"If a red pillar-box happens to be your money-box, I think you will find it has rolled behind that bush with all its money inside it," said her friend.

"There wasn't very much," said Rosetta, "not enough to buy the cornflower blue scarf. That was why I sat down under the may tree to think out a way of earning some more."

"And why, if I may ask, did you want a cornflower blue scarf?" said her new friend, and Rosetta found herself telling him all about it.

"I see," he said. "You know, I've often discovered that when I give up thinking so hard, I wake up to find the very thing I need. Now, all the time you were sleeping under the pink may tree in your lilac frock, I was making a picture of you and, of course, it wouldn't be right to do that without paying for it, especially when I sketched you without first asking your permission," and putting his hand into his pocket he drew out two half-crowns. "There," he said, "you will just have time to get to the store before it closes."

And that is how a lady, wearing a cornflower blue scarf, and a little girl came to be visiting an exhibition of pictures, where a sketch of a small person in a lilac frock lying fast asleep under a pink may tree was the favorite one of all.

In Lighter Vein

Lenient

The manager of the business house had chosen one boy out of a number of applicants to fill a vacancy in his office.

"On what salary would you be willing to make a start?" he asked the lad.

The new boy looked thoughtful.

"I should be willing to make a start on three pounds a week," he replied nonchalantly.

"What!" cried the manager, aghast.

"Yes," put in the boy, "but you can try to beat me down to 15 shillings a week, if you like."—*Answers.*

The Needed Balance

"Henry's going to marry Alice. She can swim, ride, drive a car, pilot a plane. In fact, she's an all-around good sport."

"And Henry's a good cook, so I think they'll make a fine match."

Objected

"Doesn't your choir sing at the prison any more?"

"No, several of the prisoners objected on the grounds that it wasn't included in their sentences."—*Pearson's.*

In Accordance

Mr. Blusher: "I want to get a nice bunch of roses for my wife. How much will they cost?"

Florist: "I really couldn't tell until you give me some light on the misunderstanding."

Hm-m!

"You seem to be having a lot of trouble in school," remarked Bobbie's father, glancing at the unsatisfactory report card. "What seems to give you the most difficulty?"

"Well, Dad," answered the lad, after a moment's thought, "I believe my greatest trouble is the lessons."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ardent golfers—
visiting the Chicago world fair this summer can take their choice of over 200 private and public golf courses in and around the city.

4.17 hours—
is the amount of time the average radio receiver is tuned daily.

Death Valley's—
annual rainfall is between two and three inches.

Gas masks—
may be purchased in Paris department stores. They cost about $9 and are made to order for the customer

One license plate—
is all that is required on an automobile in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Oklahoma.

Cotton—
is used for 90 per cent of the world's clothing.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette:
More than half the diamonds produced annually are used in industry, but none can be used more industriously than those flashed by girls in their first engagement rings.

Emporia Gazette:
Frank Taylor, a janitor at the post office, rubbed one of the walls with a wet rag to see if the walls were dirty. Today three men are washing all of the lobby walls to get rid of the spot Taylor rubbed.

Amusements

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2 WEEKS—Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
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In Sidney Howard's ALIEN CORN

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

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This Week Only—Best Seats 75c
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Public Works—Right at Home

HOW to increase the spending of money for the products of its fundamental industries—agriculture, manufacturing, merchandising and so forth—has been the active concern of the United States for many months. Yet in the case of one such industry, no less essential than the rest, great public pressure has been exerted to constrict these expenditures to a small fraction of their former bulk. This industry is government, both national and local.

Much of the demand for economy in public affairs has been justified and necessary. The taxpayer has needed relief, and unquestionably there have been ways in which merely wasteful costs could be cut off and savings be made in the administrative routine. But more than this has taken place.

There has been a virtual cessation of public improvements. Under the demand for economy, communities have largely stopped buying schoolhouses, waterworks, parks, bridges, highways, sewage systems, fire stations, city halls and so forth—just as they have diminished their buying of shoes, clothing, books, musical instruments, automobiles, houses and travel service. And the result has been the same: stagnated industries, unemployment, reduced purchasing power and retarded circulation of money.

Unfortunately the impression has been widely fostered, sometimes by men in high places, that government is not a productive enterprise, but merely a parasitic burden on the people. It is not that. Only misgovernment, corruption and governmental indolence constitute such a drain, just as inefficiency, favoritism, misdirected effort and overbuilt capacity in industry are paid for one way or another by the public. Government, truly conceived, is an institution through which civilized men purchase coöperatively a large and growing portion of their communal properties and services.

Those purchases set men and industries to work, and if the purchases are wisely made the public gets dollar-for-dollar value in return.

Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City, points out that the American people are estimated to have spent $11,800,000,000 for purchase, upkeep and operation of automobiles in 1930, while their total tax payments, national, state and local, were calculated by the National Industrial Conference Board to be $10,266,000,000. Without any reflection on the motorcar, he asks if the outlay for public services—including road building—was less profitable than that for motor transport. Or if its results through the payments of wages and purchase of supplies were any less helpful to business.

C. A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, Ohio, ventures to assert:

> With all of our so-called public extravagance taken into consideration, the public still gets more for its tax dollar than for any other dollar spent.

Certain it is that a large accumulation of deferred public improvement projects exists, and that municipalities and states could get extra value for their expenditures by going forward with them now. There are streets that need widening, schools that should be enlarged, sanitation problems to be solved, waterworks, subways, bridges, drainage works, flood control projects, airports, recreation grounds and harbor developments to be built. These are estimated at more than $2,000,000,000, and some authorities in Washington hold them fully as important in stimulating business as the federal portion of pending construction programs.

How to finance them is being answered apparently by one section of the National Recovery Bill just sent to Congress by President Roosevelt. This section provides that out of the $3,300,000,000 to be raised for public works, grants may be made to states, counties, districts, or municipalities to aid in local improvement projects, the grants to be limited to 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials involved. Some will believe the money should be loaned rather than given to local communities, but loans would hardly serve the purpose in the present financial situation, and the purpose to be served is indeed a national one.

The inclusion of local public works in the national recovery program is of high importance. These are scattered throughout the land where thousands on thousands can be put to work without being moved from their homes. The purchases of these public improvements should be made, just as any other purchases, with the closest scrutiny of values; but, judiciously chosen for returns in public service, they can also make great contribution to general business improvement.

Organizing Motion Picture Audiences

MOST social observers in Great Britain say that as a general rule films are poor in quality. The recently formed Merseyside Film Institute Society, however, goes further than this. It has decided to do something toward making films better, and in taking this resolution it has put its finger upon a weak spot in the organization of movie entertainment throughout the world.

This Liverpool society will try to organize audiences for good films. It will coöperate with the National Film Institute when that organization comes into existence. It will arrange meetings to be addressed by film critics and workers, so that the public may obtain the knowledge necessary for the foundation of good cinematic taste, and it will enter into negotiation with the motion picture industry in order to get a satisfactory class of films shown in Merseyside. Its object will not be the screening of highbrow films. It will be content with films that are good of their kind, whatever that kind may be.

The central point in the projected activities of the Merseyside Film Institute Society is its recognition of the importance of organizing audiences. Practically everyone concerned in the showing of films is organized; there is need for a corresponding organization of those who go to see them. It is said that the film companies give the public what it wants; on the contrary, very often indeed the public has to want what it gets.

Companies which own large chains of theaters will as a rule show in those theaters only such films as they themselves produce. Thus, it is estimated that "Le Million" and "Sous les Toits de Paris," which were very popular wherever shown, were financial failures in Great Britain, because, not being the product of big British or American companies, they were unable to secure widespread screening in the theaters. Yet there is reason to believe that they were eminently the kind of film the public wants.

Some mouthpiece is evidently required through which the public may make its wishes convincingly known. Perhaps the Liverpool experiment indicates a way toward the solution of the difficulty.

An Adventure in Learning

"GO FORTH under the open sky and list to nature's teachings," sang Bryant in "Thanatopsis." Vacation time approaches when thousands of children and youths released from schools within four walls will place themselves under the tutelage of the out-of-doors. They will rush joyously to nature's school, and much of that type of schooling comes through camping, which increases in popularity year by year.

Camps have become not only centers of recreation, but of education. It is now recognized that camping offers some opportunities for education not obtainable elsewhere. It is a substitute for the frontier life which has practically vanished from the American scene.

The drift of population to cities has deep significance because of the artificial conditions which it creates for children and youth. Camping helps restore their touch with elementals.

The aim of President Hoover's White House conference on children was *rounded* development of the country's 45,000,000 children. A leader of one of the conference committees saw in camps under proper organization and trained leadership "a new venture willing to make a fresh attack upon the problem of education." His conviction was: "The school intends, typically, to have its pupils deal only indirectly with life, learning about it from what others have to say. Camp is a place where life is in actual process."

The processes of education and character building should not be separated, but integrated. Camping renews acquaintance with the sky, the sea, mountain and plain, with trees, plants, birds, animals, and streams; with the wonders of the changing seasons, and with the earth itself. It also meets the natural desire of a boy for adventure, helping in the development of self-reliance, resourcefulness, imagination and independence, which are of the essence of sound education.

Home, the Hub

AT FIRST glance it may appear that Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, hold opposite views concerning woman's contribution to present-day adjustments and progress.

Dean Gildersleeve, in addressing this year's graduating class, said that women today must "almost inevitably" have some sort of interest or work in addition to the home. Mrs. Poole recently told California club women that the primary duty of women, at this time, is to strive harder than ever to make their homes havens of comfort for husbands, brothers and fathers, who are tried by affairs of business, and who seek in their homes that harmony and relaxation to which they are entitled.

Dean Gildersleeve explains that by "work" she does not necessarily mean a job with a wage, but some kind of work which will allow a woman to express her highest powers in an artistic and satisfying manner. If, "by some happy chance," financial remuneration is attached to this work, she does not object. Mrs. Poole explains that a home that is "all askew" is one in which the home maker has definitely failed in her job.

Both these women are keen observers. They are paging the new woman and, as she responds to the call, they will find that she is just the same woman who has responded to that call ever since houses became homes.

When factories took spinning and weaving out of the home, women slowly but surely availed themselves of the larger opportunity. They began to study textiles from a changed point of view because of their desire to procure for their families the best material in the terms of wear and price. The manufacture of textiles never came back to the home. The same process followed in foods, and large pantries were transformed into "breakfast nooks." The change has been gradual, but consistent. It has embraced nearly all the old-time methods; washing by the "bend and scrub" process has changed largely to mechanical aids or commercial laundries, and so on.

And so it came about that many jobs walked out of the home and enlarged the circle of women's interests, but that enlarged circle had always as its hub the home.

The spokes that hold together the rim, or horizon embracing the whole wide world, are as varied as are individual talents and ambitions, but the hub remains the focal point toward which they all merge.

Both of the women quoted recognize this. Dean Gildersleeve says: "Creating a home is an art that will call forth all the powers that a woman has," and, "If women band together to distill determination to settle international disputes without war, much can be effected." Mrs. Poole says, "Women cannot do better than to make their homes havens of comfort, relaxation and rest," and, "We must have acquaintanceship with the world—a sympathetic understanding of the problems of all nations."

They both vision the rim of world peace and happiness held together by many and varied spokes of interest and activity, all merging in the hub of hope and safety—the home.

Tiger Tears

ALTHOUGH the Tammany administration in New York City is spending about $36,000,000 a year for relief of the needy, largely due to unemployment, it affords the rest of the United States—if not the world—a pretty good example of how not to handle such a problem.

Its expenditures for this purpose are mostly made to the accompaniment of groans, grunts, grumbles and alibis. Its relief appropriations are made piecemeal, for a month or two at a time. Nearly every time a grant is made the city's fiscal authorities have to call in the bankers to see if they can wheedle a little more credit out of them. The chickens of Tammany's orgy of extravagance, waste and corruption are coming home to roost. Municipal financing under the Tiger has become just one crisis after another.

Outlays for relief have been used for months as the chief alibi of Tammany to "explain" the city's financial plight. Tammany announces with unction and a grand gesture of generosity that it is spending at the rate of $5,000,000 a month for relief. But the fact is the State reimburses the city for 40 per cent of its relief expenditures. That reduces the figure to $3,000,000 a month, or $36,000,000 a year.

Never, of course, is there any possible connection between an empty city treasury and municipal extravagance, waste, fat contracts and patronage overhead which keeps thirty-three Tammany district leaders on the pay roll at an average salary of $8000 a year. No, indeed. There could not possibly be any connection with the "tin boxes" of political plunderers, nor 1700 political jobholders in positions exempt from civil service, nor more than 11,000 noncompetitive jobs for the small fry of Tammany. No, it is relief costs which make the city hard up—while a deposed Mayor who almost wept when he used to talk in public about "God's poor" basks in the sunshine of the French Riviera with no visible means of support.

"Tammany always takes care of the poor" has been the Wigwam's boast for a century or more. The other day—Mother's Day—the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick called on Tammany to make good its boast. He said in a sermon at the Riverside Church:

> This is Mother's Day, on which we ministers are commonly supposed to speak with lovely sentiment about motherhood. The stern fact is, however, that in this supposedly civilized city thousands upon thousands of mothers are facing eviction this next month.
>
> Tammany Hall has devastated the finances of this city for many years of civic debauchery, extravagance and corruption, but it always has claimed that it took care of the poor. Let us hold Tammany Hall, at least, to that.

On the same day Mayor O'Brien, addressing 10,000 people at a Parents' Day "celebration" in Central Park, pledged the city to guard childhood against perils. Meanwhile, scores of children were guarding the furniture on the sidewalks in front of the homes from which their unemployed parents had been evicted for nonpayment of rent. And now the city's emergency relief bureau has warned that no more funds are available for rent after this month.

In spite of its protestations of solicitude for the poor, Tammany has betrayed them. More melancholy reflections arise from this fact than even from the orgy of graft and misgovernment which has brought the city to the brink of bankruptcy. With a total budget exceeding half a billion a year, it can scarcely find $3,000,000 a month to care for its poor!

The question now is whether New York is going to take Tammany corruption "lying down." Wouldn't it be strange—and refreshing—if the needy really should rise and wreak retribution for the hypocrisy and betrayal by their Tammany "benefactors"?

Editorial Notes

Millie, a well-known mule, is sold to a livery stable in Chicago after traveling all over the United States with a grand opera company that sang "Pagliacci" and "The Juggler of Notre Dame." Millie won endless appreciation by dragging her cart faithfully through many a high-pitched scene and never once snatching the lead away from the prima donna.

It is now said the 275,000 workers of the Civilian Conservation Corps will prevent huge losses by floods, save fire losses of $18,000,000 a year, increase the future annual timber crop and bring ten years' improvements to the woods in two years. Maybe this vacation with pay will yet pay the givers of the vacation.

That bottle picked up on a Yucatan beach after bobbing 5150 miles in one year from the day it was tossed overboard will be regarded as having served a higher purpose in establishing the drift of ocean currents than in conveying a message to the mate's wife that he would be late in getting home for supper.

Canadian universities discover why they reached their largest enrollment in 1932. Thousands of high school graduates who couldn't find jobs went in for higher education—which certainly was one way of making the most out of a bad situation.

After duly rejoicing that the farm relief bill is going to do something important for the farm borrower, it is all right to feel pleased because it is going to do something for the patient farm lender too.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Western Education in China and Its Influence

THE latest number of the News Bulletin, issued by Dr. Stephen Duggan's admirable Institute of International Education, gives some very interesting data relative to the cultural influence exerted upon the Chinese people by educational forces operating or originating in the United States. It has been just a century since the first American mission school was established in China. In 1925 from this nucleus there had grown 4243 American schools there with a total enrollment of 157,066 pupils. In 1931 eighteen American institutions of higher education in China enrolled 4710 students.

These eighteen institutions have faculties numbering in all 1492, of whom 52 per cent are Chinese. The value of their physical plants runs high in the millions; that of one university, Yenching, being appraised at practically $2,000,000, while the university itself has an endowment of over $2,000,000, in addition. In 1931 I visited this university and could be only enthusiastic over the beauty of its site, the harmonious architecture of its buildings, and their artistic grouping in a campus which compelled admiration.

It is interesting to note that the end of a century of American educational influence in China marks the beginning of a movement within that country to reorganize its educational system with an emphasis upon nationalism and culture springing from its own soil. The number of Chinese students coming to the United States to secure their education has steadily fallen off in the last few years. The American institutions established on Chinese soil are more and more being subjected to regulations and limitations intended to make their courses of study correspond more closely to the ideals of Chinese civilization and culture.

It is quite true that at this period this sense of nationalism is becoming increasingly evident in all the nations of the world. It is, of course, peculiarly impressive in its manifestations in what we call the backward nations. What Kemal Pasha has done in Turkey to check the Europeanizing influence of such mission colleges as Robert and the Constantinople Women's College parallels very closely the regulations which the Chinese National Government is beginning to impose upon schools of American origin within its borders.

* * *

It would be extremely interesting to secure authentic facts as to the influence upon the political and economic life of China of the activities of native young men educated either in the United States or in local schools supported by American money and influenced by American ideals. One who attempts to secure this information by casual conversation in China is puzzled by the varying estimates which the elder Chinese put upon the worth, to their country, of these younger men. The assertion is quite general that they have not as a body influenced Chinese thought as they should, nor have they as individuals attained the material success which might be expected for them.

As against that, however, is the concrete fact that six of the ten members of the present Chinese Cabinet are graduates of American colleges. Many, indeed a majority, of the native teachers in the Chinese universities have had an American education. If some have found themselves unable to adapt their lives to the conditions which confront them at home after years spent in the United States, it seems probable that most of them are performing useful functions and rendering patriotic service to their country.

* * *

One phase of Chinese life which no one who visits that country at a time of general excitement can fail to note is the tremendous part which youth, and particularly student youth, plays in propaganda. The attack, for example, of Japan on the Mukden garrison in September of 1931 passed practically unnoticed in Peiping, where I was at the time a visitor, for three or four weeks after its occurrence. Chinese resentment was awakened only by the endeavors of the students of Yenching and the National Tsing Hua University, who constituted themselves a body of protestants, organized parades, spoke on street corners, and generally devoted themselves to firing the Chinese heart.

Perhaps in the end this may not have been wholly advantageous to China. It may well have happened that had the less excitable portion of the articulate Chinese society, the elder statesmen, and the diplomats been left to handle the situation, it might not have developed into the quasi war that followed, which has cost China so much territory and Japan so much of the respect of the world.

In that very extraordinary book, which it is interesting to see as a best seller in most of the cities of the United States today, "The House of Exile," the author, an American woman who grew up from childhood in an aristocratic Chinese family, goes into much detail concerning the way in which young boys fomented anti-Japanese riots, inflicted penalties upon violators of the boycott, and generally seemed to take the direction of public opinion into their own hands. Indeed, in China, student youth seems to perform many of the functions of the "yellow press" in the United States, and with about equal wisdom.

As I Knew Them—James William Mactavish

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

TWO hundred years ago the site of the city of Winnipeg was a no-man's land. Contending fur companies struggled for its mastery, while over its terrain roamed trappers, traders, half-breeds and Indians. Where stands today the proud capital of Manitoba the shy curlew then cried to its mate amid the wind-swept prairie grasses and the crested plover made its nest in the marshes of the river.

Early in the eighteenth century Verandreye, the first white explorer to visit the Red River, built in the apex of its junction with another stream a small fort to form a gathering place for the trappers from Montreal, who served the North Western Trade Company, generally known as the Nor'-Westers. Those who served the rival enterprise of the Hudson's Bay Company were not slow to accept the challenge. They erected near by their own fort to protect their followers. Long and sanguinary was the resulting warfare, waged in that arena of armed jealousies.

With the subsequent uniting of the two trading interests under the one flag of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the making of the stockade called "Fort Garry" (afterward rebuilt in stone), a period of comparative peace was given to the troubled land.

Eventually the tide of advancing civilization reached and submerged this post of the Hudson's Bay Company, but in the years which preceded the taking over of the district by the Dominion of Canada, Fort Garry was little more than a trading station. Its safety was intrusted by the Hudson's Bay Company to a resolute Scotsman, Gov. William Mactavish. Because of the tall stature and prowess of that gentleman he was known as "Little Billie," and much respected for his native shrewdness and a certain alacrity in the use of his fists upon lawful occasion. Such attributes of intelligence and muscle were accounted highly in a leader commissioned to establish order in the wilderness.

That he could efficiently control the untamed natures of those around him is attested by the following incident told to me by his son. It befell that on a spring day in 1860 "Little Billie" put Fort Garry into fighting trim. The ice was breaking in the Assiniboia and Red Rivers, and wanderers from far and near were assembling. Their tents were numerous, their moods quarrelsome, their disputes growing to angry threats. Wherefore "Little Billie" went forth to still the storm, and grimly sat in council with the clamorous throng. In the midst of a harangue by an aggrieved half-breed a message was brought from the fort to the Governor. On hearing it he sprang to his feet and cried to the quarreling group around him.

"Brothers, tidings have just come that a son has been born to me within the fort. Let us all join in giving him a good start in life by vowing amity this day among ourselves."

The idea amused that rough and manly mob. With the waywardness of crowds they changed instantly their alarums to merrymaking and proclaimed their approval of the proposal in shouts and laughter.

So was ushered into this breathing world James William Mactavish, the son of the redoubtable Gov. William Mactavish of Fort Garry. This "Jimmie" Mactavish, the son, was the *fidus Achates* of my early years. An excellent linguist, a profound student of all literatures, he was ever a boon companion, whether in Europe, or faced by the hardships we endured together in the deserts of northern Africa or in the wilds of Nubia. He lived long enough to see the unruly camp in the western prairies where he was born grow to be the city of Winnipeg, capital of the wide Province of Manitoba.

Some years ago I visited Winnipeg. At the southern end of its Main Street I found the shrine which I had come to see—the remnant of old Fort Garry. It was no more than a gray and ruined gateway standing in a little park, a flotsam of the past caught in an eddy of the present. But to me it represented a Cathedral of Friendship. For here began the earthly career of one who remains my friend of many memories; a brave gentleman, whose birth was coincident with the birth of the city of Winnipeg.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Why This Helplessness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Why This Helplessness," in the issue of March 27 can be the subject of agreement, especially where it says:

"This is a curious condition; it will, in future years, be found inexplicable by historians."

But why remove the explication so far away as is done in the next sentence, laying it, in part, to "defects in the executive machinery of the world"? The operative defects are particular, specific, and identifiable.

The creation of money, by the issue of credit, based in part upon anticipated, unrealized and perhaps unrealizable profits is an error so egregious that one cannot understand its being overlooked, even when pointed out, except on the supposition that people cannot see trees because of the forest. Yet, there would be no forest except for the trees.

To alter the figure, without the creeks there would be no lakes; the quantity and quality of the lakes is the same as that of the creeks; and, in this matter of currency, the pool cannot be understood, much less managed, without a correct comprehension of its sources.

Los Angeles. THORWALD SIEGFRIED.

Old and New Violins

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the violin question, as to varnish and ancient makers, it will interest your violin-playing readers to know the following facts:

When I studied violin from 1876 to 1879, with Prosper Sainton at the Royal Academy of Music, in London, Sainton had an instrument which he won as a prize at the Paris Conservatoire. This violin was bright red in color and looked, as it was, a new violin. Sainton also had a Guarnerius—a very fine specimen of this great Italian maker. Now, Mr. Sainton told me that, after thirty years' use, he was undecided which violin he preferred—the old Italian or the new French instrument.

One of the most noted violin restorers in the Soho district of London made this remark as I was showing him an old violin: "We don't care about the tone; we can make the tone easily enough if the violin has the look!" So I say it may be the wood or it may be the varnish, but most likely it is the way these are used

White Plains, N. Y. ALFRED WALKER.

"Why Not a Government Banking System?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We all agree that something should be done to end this depression, and many agree our monetary system is the cause of all our troubles. When there are so many places in the Bible where usury is condemned, and our Constitution plainly tells us "Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof," wouldn't it be a good plan to trust our money system with our United States Government? Surely no one can say our postal system is not a success. Why not a government banking business? (MRS.) BESS R. HALBERT.

Quinalt, Wash.

India's Lingua Franca

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The great number of languages and dialects in India is often spoken of as a serious obstacle in the way of Indian unity. Dr. V. J. Patel, former Lord Mayor of Bombay, stated when he was in Boston that 90 per cent of India's 320,000,000 people understand Hindi. He predicts that this will be "the lingua franca of India."

Boston, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.